The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 60, No. 10 October 2001

National Book Festival: September 8, 2001

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

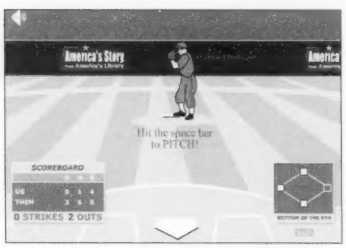
Information Bulletin

Vol. 60, No. 10 October 2001

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

216

218



224

228

On the Cover: Dr. Billington and Laura Bush open the first National Book Festival Sept. 8, enjoyed by more than 25,000 visitors to the Library. *Photos by Rebecca D'Angelo and Christina Tyler Wenks*

Cover Story: The National Book Festival welcomed authors, storytellers and book lovers from around the world. A formal gala opened the event the night before; the Library sponsored a Conservation Clinic along with the festival; and Dr. Billington, Mrs. Bush and basketball stars Lisa Leslie and Grant Hill participated in a special "Back-to-School" program for children. 218

Archives of a Tragedy: A new Web site captures the online expressions of individuals, groups and the press in the aftermath of terrorist attacks in the United States on Sept. 11, 2001. 215

Beyond Words: The American Folklife Center and folklorists nationwide are collecting public reactions to the Sept. 11 tragedy on audiotape. 216

Meeting of the Minds: The Librarian of Congress convened the Scholars' Council in the John W. Kluge Center. 217

Play Around, Learn Something: The America's Library Web site for kids and families has added new games and activities. 224

IFLA 2001: The Library participated in this year's IFLA conference in Boston, and Library staff members were elected to key posts. 225

Humanizing the Digital: Excerpts of the Librarian's speech before the IFLA conference. 227

Distinguished Scholar: An interview with John Hope Franklin. 228

Keys to the Kingdoms: New illustrated guides to the Library's African and Middle Eastern collections are available. 233

The Importance of Foreign Policy: Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger spoke at the Library on Oct. 10. 234

Pioneer in Blind and Deaf Education: The extraordinary story of Laura Bridgman. 236

GLIN Meets: Directors and partners of the Law Library's Global Legal Information Network meet on a fateful day. 238

News from the Center for the Book 242

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued 11 times a year by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/today.

Research institutions and educational organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Director for Acquisitions and Support Services, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington DC 20540-4100. All other correspondence should be addressed to the *Information Bulletin*, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-1610, e-mail lcib@loc.gov.

GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Designer
AUDREY FISCHER, Assignment Editor

September 11 Web Archive

Library and Partners Announce Digital Project

The Library of Congress, in collaboration with the Internet Archive, the Pew Internet & American Life Project and webArchivist.org, announced the release of a collection of digital materials called the September 11 Web Archive, available at **September11.archive.org**.

The Archive preserves the Web expressions of individuals, groups, the press and institutions in the United States and from around the world in the aftermath of the attacks in the United States on Sept. 11, 2001. The Archive is important because it contributes to the historical record, capturing information that might otherwise be lost. With the growing role of the Web as an influential medium, records of historic events could be considered incomplete without materials that were "born digital" and never printed on paper. Because Web content changes at a very rapid pace, it is important to capture immediately the national and international response to these events before they disappear from the historical record.

Library of Congress staff has recommended the Web sites to be included in the Archive, just as they do for the physical collections of the Library.

"It is the job of a library to collect and make available these materials so that future scholars, educators and researchers can not only know what the official organizations of the day were thinking and reporting about the attacks on America on Sept. 11, but can read the unofficial, 'online diaries' of those who lived through the experience and shared their points of view," said Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb. "Such sites are very powerful primary source materials."

"The Internet is as important as the print media for documenting these events," said Diane Kresh, the Library's director of Public Service Collections. "Why? Because the Internet is immediate, far-reaching, and reaches a variety of audiences. You have everything from self-styled experts to known experts commenting and giving their viewpoint."

"The wonderful thing about the Web is that it's the world's perspective," said Brewster Kahle, founder of the Internet Archive. "It's a forum for understanding other points of view, not just those in the traditional media."

"Traditionally, researchers have turned to books, letters, films and art to make sense of defining historical moments. But with the ubiquity of the Internet and electronic communication, scholars will also have to study Web sites to understand this recent act of destruction and carnage," said Steven M. Schneider, associate professor of political science at the SUNY Institute of Technology at Utica/Rome. Kirsten Foot, assistant professor of communications at the University of Washington added, "There is the potential for a new level of civic activism emerging. There's been a huge surge in people feeling compelled to make statements about the events online. We see it everywhere online, and we want to preserve a record of it."

This collection will be the second large-scale collection of Web sites to be archived and made available online through an ongoing partnership between the Library of Congress and the Internet Archive. In June 2001, the Library announced its Election 2000 Collection created to preserve open access Web materials pertaining to the November 2000 U.S. national election. The Election 2000 collection is available online at **web.archive.org/collections/e2k.html**.

The Internet Archive (**www.archive.org**) is a 501(c)(3) public nonprofit organization that was founded to build an "Internet library," with the purpose of offering permanent access for researchers, historians and scholars to historical collections that exist in digital format. Founded in 1996 and located in the Presidio of San Francisco, the Archive has been receiving data donations from Alexa Internet and others.

WebArchivist.org is a group of scholars and students dedicated to developing tools and strategies for studying the ephemeral Web. The organization (**www.webarchivist.org**) is co-directed by Professor Steven M. Schneider, a political scientist at the SUNY Institute of Technology at Utica/Rome, and Kirsten A. Foot, a communications scholar at the University of Washington.

The Pew Internet & American Life Project (**www.pewinternet.org**) creates and funds original, academic-quality research that explores the impact of the Internet on children, families, communities, the workplace, schools, health care and civil-political life. The project, directed by Lee Rainie, aims to be an authoritative source for timely information on the Internet's growth and societal impact, through research that is impartial. Professors Schneider and Foot will serve as Research Fellows with the project and write reports examining the changing Web sphere following the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks. ◆

Annual Retirees Luncheon

The Library of Congress will hold the annual Retirees Luncheon at noon in the Montpelier Room of the Madison Building on **Wednesday, Dec. 19**. If you have not received your invitation, call the Special Events Office at (202) 707-1616. ◆

Personal Reactions to Tragedy

American Folklife Center Collects Reactions to Sept. 11

By JAMES HARDIN

The American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress has called upon folklorists across the nation to document on audiotape the thoughts and feelings expressed by average citizens following the tragic events of Sept. 11. These recordings and supporting documentary materials will become part of the Center's Archive of Folk Culture, the largest and most important archive devoted to the folklore and traditional culture of Americans and of the many cultural groups from around the world.

With the September 11, 2001, Documentary Project, the American Folklife Center is building upon a unique precedent. On Dec. 8, 1941, renowned folklorist Alan Lomax, who was serving as the head of the Folk Archive, sent an urgent message to folklorists around the United States to collect "person on the street" reactions to the bombing of Pearl Harbor and the declaration of war by the United States. Recordings were made in all parts of the country in which people expressed their immediate reactions to this cataclysmic event. Interviews were conducted with shoemakers, electricians, janitors, oilmen, cab drivers, housewives, students, soldiers and physicians.

People of many ethnic groups and ages are represented in these interviews expressing their opinions on the political, social, economic and military aspects of the Pearl Harbor attack. These field recordings were sent to the Library of Congress, where they were used to create a radio documentary program that was broadcast on the Mutual Broadcasting System. It was part of a series of radio programs that were then distributed to schools and radio stations. This collection is still used today by researchers and radio producers.

Sixty years later, in this time of national crisis and mourning, the American Folklife Center has issued a similar call to the folklore community to help create the September 11, 2001, Documentary Project. The project was suggested by reference specialist Ann Hoog, who noted the comparisons being made in media reports to the bombing of Pearl Harbor. Peggy Bulger, director of the American Folklife Center and president of the American Folklore Society, agreed the idea was both worthy and appropriate, and e-mailed folklorists around the country to "document the immediate reactions of average Americans in your own communities to yesterday's terrorist attack and to what many have called an act of war."

In Baltimore, folklorist Rory Turner, program director for the Maryland State Arts Council, has already heeded the call. At a Chinese food and barbecue stand in the city, for example, Mr. Turner spoke to Douglas H. Strachan, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, who said, "You can't let your hatred for one nation and one people destroy your belief in humanity."

The center will collect and preserve the audiotaped interviews and supporting materials that present the personal experience stories of average Americans in the wake of the terrorist attack. What were they doing when they heard? How have their lives been changed? In addition, the center will collect photographic documentation of the memorial tributes that have sprung up near the Pentagon and at the site of the World Trade Center disaster. These temporary memorials include posters, photographs, flowers, flags and other memorabilia through which those connected to the disaster victims and others express their grief and sympathy.

Audio field recordings are invaluable elements of our historical record, Ms. Bulger says. And storytelling and other forms of expression help people to manage their feelings: "It often is cathartic to tell stories [about] where you were when you heard about the attacks." While the Folklife Center is also accepting some of the more poignant of the countless e-mail accounts in circulation, "nothing replaces the recorded voice," said Ms. Hoog. "When you listen to those voices from 1941, along with the street noises in the background, you are better able to imagine the whole context of that particular time and place." ◆

Mr. Hardin is a writer-editor in the American Folklife Center.

David A. Taylor

A memorial tribute placed on a slope overlooking the site where a hijacked plane crashed into one side of the Pentagon on Sept. 11.

David A. Taylor

This memorial to a woman killed on American Airlines Flight 77 is among hundreds of shrines appearing near the Pentagon and the World Trade Center.

Meeting of the Minds

Library of Congress Scholars' Council Convenes

On Oct. 11, Dr. Billington convened the first meeting of the Scholars' Council in the John W. Kluge Center, a center that was formed at the Library of Congress with a $60 million endowment to foster scholarly research worldwide in the Human Sciences.

Members of the Scholars' Council include recipients of Nobel prizes, Pulitzer prizes and numerous other distinguished awards and represent the fields of applied science, economics, history, law, politics, literature, philosophy and religion. As a group, the Scholars' Council has research experience in Africa, South and East Asia, Central and Eastern Europe and Latin America as well as in Western Europe and the United States.

The members are: Bernard Bailyn, Baruch Blumberg, Judith Margaret Brown, Sara Castro-Klaren, Julia Ching, Jean Bethke Elshtain, Robert Fogel, Bronislaw Geremek, Hugh Heclo, Gertrude Himmelfarb, Vyacheslav Ivanov, Bruce Mazlish, Walter McDougall, Jaroslav Pelikan, John Rogers Searle, Amartya Sen, Wole Soyinka, James Turner, Mario Vargas Llosa and William Julius Wilson.

The Scholars' Council will advise the Librarian of Congress on future appointments for five senior-level chair positions at the Kluge Center: (1) American Law and Governance, (2) Societies and Cultures of the North, (3) Societies and Cultures of the South, (4) Technology and Society and (5) Modern Culture. In addition, it will offer advice on suitable recipients for the Kluge Prize of $1 million designed to recognize outstanding lifetime achievement in the Human Sciences. The council will also suggest ways both to enrich Library of Congress resources and to make the best use of the Kluge Center's upcoming Post-Doctoral Fellows Program enabling younger scholars to use the library's collections.

A brief description of appointees to the Scholars' Council follows. ◆

• **Bernard Bailyn**, at Harvard University, has received two Pulitzer prizes, one for *The Ideological Origins of the American Revolution* and the other for *Voyagers to the West*. In 1998 Professor Bailyn received the Jefferson Medal of the American Philosophical Society for achievement in the humanities.

• **Baruch Blumberg**, formerly at the University of Pennsylvania as a medical anthropologist, received the Nobel Prize in 1976 for his work on the origin and spread of infectious diseases, and was instrumental in the discovery of the hepatitis-B vaccine. Currently, Mr. Blumberg's work at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration involves integrating biological research and technology into the space program.

• **Judith Margaret Brown**, Beit Professor of Commonwealth History at Oxford University in England, is renowned for her work in Indian history and is the author of *Gandhi and Civil Disobedience: The Mahatma in Indian Politics; Modern India: Origins of an Asian Democracy*; and *Nehru*.

• **Julia Ching**, University Professor and Lee Chair Professor of Chinese Thought and Culture at the University of Toronto, is a scholar of East Asian philosophy and religion with a geographical focus that spans Asia, Europe and North America. She has written *The Religious Thought of Chu Hsi; The Butterfly Healing: A Life between East and West*; and *Mysticism and Kingship in China*.

• **Sara Castro-Klaren** founded the Latin American Studies Program at Johns Hopkins University. In 2000 she was named to the J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board and previously served for two years as chief of the Hispanic Division at the Library of Congress. Among her major written works are *Understanding Mario Vargas Llosa* and *Women's Writing in Latin America*.

• **Jean Bethke Elshtain**, Laura Spelman Rockefeller Professor of Social and Political Ethics in the Divinity School at the University of Chicago, is the author of *Augustine and the Limits of Power; Democratic Authority at the Century's End*; and *Women and War*. Her work examines broad-based topics such as the survival of democracy; marriage, families and feminism; and state sovereignty in international relations.

• **Robert Fogel** is director of the Center for Population Economics at the University of Chicago and has written *Without Consent or Contract: The Rise and Fall of American Slavery; The Escape from Hunger and Early Death; Europe and America, 1750-2050*; and *Business Ethics in Historical Perspective*. He received a Nobel Prize in 1993 for applying economic theory and quantitative methods to explain economic and institutional change.

• **Bronislaw Geremek** is the former foreign minister of Poland and a scholar of medieval European history specializing in Polish and French history and culture. He served as chair of the parliamentary caucus of Solidarity in Poland and, concurrently, became a faculty member at the College de France. Mr. Geremek has written *Idea of Civil Society; Poverty: A History*; and *Common Roots of Europe*.

• **Hugh Heclo**, a professor of Public Affairs at George Mason University, is an expert on the governments and social policies of Western European nations and the United States and has received major book awards for Comparative Public Policy and Modern Politics in Britain and Sweden. As chair of a Ford Foundation committee that published *The Common Good: Social Welfare and the American Future*, Professor Heclo examined the changing expectations of democracy and government.

• **Gertrude Himmelfarb**, who taught for 30 years at Brooklyn College and as Distinguished Professor of History at the City College of New York, has written extensively on society and culture with special expertise on British Victorian morality, conscience and virtue. Her works include *The Demoralization of Society: From Victorian Virtue to Modern Values; The Idea of Poverty: England in the Early Industrial Age*; and, most recently, *One Nation, Two Cultures*.

• **Vyacheslav Ivanov**, at the University of California at Los Angeles, has held many distinguished positions as a linguist with a global range and as a leader of the Russian School of Semiotics. He has been director of the All-Union Library of Foreign Literature in Moscow, chairman of the department of Theory and History of World Cultures at Moscow State University and is currently chairman of the Commission for the Complex Study of Creativity. He is writing a book on the development of language in Los Angeles.

• **Bruce Mazlish**, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology since 1950, is an architect in the field of psychohistory. He has received the Toynbee prize, an international social science award, and has written the groundbreaking works *In Search of Nixon: A Psychohistorical Study; Kissinger: The European Mind in American Policy* and *Fourth Discontinuity: The Co-Evolution of Humans and Machines*.

• **Walter McDougall,** Alloy-Ansin Professor of International Relations at the University of Pennsylvania, has written extensively on the history of technology. He received a Pulitzer Prize in 1986 for *Heavens and Earth: A Political History of the Space Age*. He has also written *Let the Sea Make a Noise:*

continued on page 239

Rebecca D'Angelo

Rebecca D'Angelo

Rebecca D'Angelo

On an beautiful day in September, first lady Laura Bush and Dr. Billington opened the National Book Festival on the grounds of the Capitol and the Library of Congress.

'The Joy of the Written Word'

Library and First Lady Host First National Book Festival

By GAIL FINEBERG

Authors by the dozens and readers by the thousands answered first lady Laura Bush's call to "come together to revel in the joy of the written word," at the first National Book Festival, celebrated on Sept. 8 in Library buildings and on the east lawn of the Capitol.

Sixty nationally known authors participated in the festival that she hosted and the Library sponsored. The Library estimated that 25,000 to 30,000 readers joined in the festivities.

Against a backdrop of balloons, banners and blue sky, the Librarian and Mrs. Bush opened the festival at 9:30 a.m. To an audience of cheering librarians, he introduced Mrs. Bush as "the first professional librarian ever to live in the White House."

"She is energizing an ever-widening circle with her passion for the cause of books and libraries and reading," Dr. Billington said.

Outlining the day's events and thanking participating authors, event underwriters and the "armies of volunteers and staff who made this day possible," Mrs. Bush welcomed the crowd. "We're all in for a treat at this festival," she said.

Fans of all ages took every seat and stood four or five deep beneath the big white tents on the Capitol grounds to hear their favorite recorders of history and commentators on current events, spinners of mystery and weavers of suspense, writers of fiction and imagination, and tellers of tales. They came early (two took their seats at 8 a.m. to wait for mystery writer Sue Grafton to begin speaking at 10 a.m.) and stayed late (historian Doris Kearns Goodwin was still signing books on the Jefferson Building lawn at 5:45 p.m.).

Young families came in droves. Center for the Book Director John Cole counted 30 baby strollers parked outside the Mumford Room, where Steven Kellogg and Marc Brown were telling stories and demonstrating their art of writing and illustrating children's books. Moms and dads read to their children wher-

Rebecca D'Angelo

As a backdrop to the presentations by authors and storytellers, musical groups performed on the Library's Neptune Plaza; Clifford the Big Red Dog was one of the visitors from the world of children's literature.

Yusef El-Amin

Rebecca D'Angelo

Rebecca D'Angelo

Rebecca D'Angelo

Visitors crowded the Jefferson's Building's Great Hall as well as its front staircase to enjoy the festivities; books (and sales) were much in evidence; a young visitor gets her name written in calligraphy; Mrs. Bush mingles with festivalgoers.

Rebecca D'Angelo

Rebecca D'Angelo

ever they were waiting patiently in Great Hall mezzanine lines, sometimes for an hour or longer, to get books signed. Outside, on the Capitol grounds, kids stared in disbelief or squealed with delight upon chance encounters with Arthur, Clifford the Big Red Dog and other familiar characters that had materialized from their world of fiction.

Reading in the Children & Young Adults Pavilion, members of the National Basketball Association (NBA) and Women's National Basketball Association (WNBA) turned out in force to communicate their "Read to Achieve" message:

"Reading is fun and books are cool too/ I will read a book daily to learn something new."

Said Michael Curry, a player for the Detroit Pistons and president of the NBA Players Association: "We're here to launch our Read to Achieve program and to show you the importance of education; even professional basketball players can't have a career without an education."

Los Angeles Sparks forward Delisha Milton, an Olympic gold medalist in 2000 and WNBA All-star in 2001, said the Dr. Seuss books taught her at an early age "that life is not smooth; it has its ups and downs."

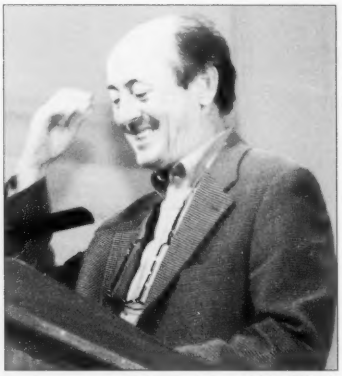
Theo Ratcliff, who majored in communications at the University of Wyoming before joining the Atlantic Hawks, said the *Autobiography of Malcom X* was his favorite book as a student. "One book can change your perspective," he said. "I have kids of my own, and I know they look up to basketball stars, so we should set an example."

The Catcher in the Rye hooked Pat Garrity on reading. The Orlando Magic forward, who studied biochemistry at the University of Notre

Dame, said the book should be "required reading" for every boy between the ages of 10 and 18.

In the Storytelling Pavilion, crowds gathered throughout the day to hear stories and music from the people of the Appalachian Mountains, the Deep South, the South Carolina Sea Islands and the Caribbean. They saw a Taiwanese puppet show, listened to Native American tales from New York State and saw East Indian stories expressed through dance. American Folklife Center Director Peggy Bulger's interviews of two Navajo Code Talkers brought people in the audience to tears.

Christina Tyler Wenks



Rebecca D'Angelo

John Hope Franklin and his son, John Whittington Franklin, signed posters and books for readers and fans; Poet Laureate Billy Collins read from his work.

In the Mystery & Suspense Pavilion, Walter Mosley, author of the Easy Rawlins mystery series (*Devil in a Blue Dress, A Red Death, White Butterfly, Black Betty* and *A Little Yellow Dog*) kept his fans laughing as he discussed his trade. "Writers only do part of the work," he said. "Readers do the rest. They fill in the details from their own memory."

For example, he said, a reader once asked him, "'How do you remember all those details from the '50s? How do you remember drinking a Crown cola and looking down that girl's dress?' Those weren't my details; those were the reader's."

Scott Turow, who began writing as a teenager and taught creative writing at Stanford University before entering Harvard Law School, brings the point of view of both defense lawyer and prosecutor to his novels, which include *Personal Injuries, Burden of Proof, Presumed Innocent* and *Pleading Guilty*. "For the past 10 years, my focus has been on capital punishment, and I bring that perspective to my characters," he said, before reading a chapter from a yet-unpublished manuscript. "I think I understand and feel deeply the arguments on both sides."

Facing a tent full of people in the Fiction & Imagination Pavilion, North Carolina author Jan Karon dabbed at her eyes. "What a warm reception. I'm trying to keep tears from messing up my mascara," she said. "Are all of you, or most of you, actually Mitford fans?"

"Yes!" screamed hundreds of readers for whom Karon's mythical Mitford is as familiar as their own kitchens. "What would I do without you?" she told them.

Gail Fineberg

Gail Fineberg

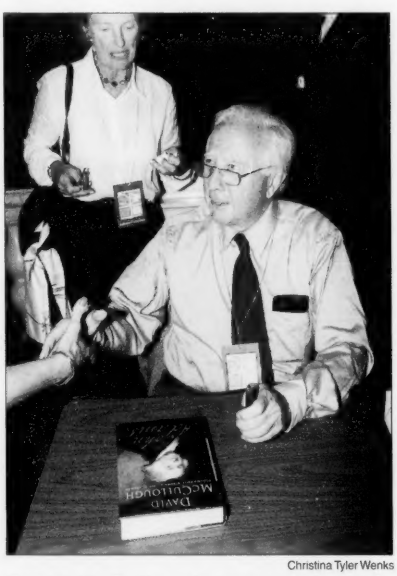
Rebecca D'Angelo

The day was filled with presentations by authors, including Jan Karon in the Fiction and Imagination Pavilion; David Levering Lewis in the Montpelier Room; and Scott Turow in the Mystery and Suspense Pavilion.

She provided answers to questions she said many of her readers ask about her characters. "People ask, 'Where do you get your characters?' The truth is, they get me." One of her favorites was Miss Sadie. "People ask, 'If you loved her so much, why did you let her die?' Well, that's life, and it was time for her to die."

"Is Mitford real?" she asked. "Yes!" her audience shouted in unison. "Of course it is," she said. "It is all around you, if you just keep your hearts open."

A recipe for marmalade cake, which figures prominently in her stories, is real, too, she said, offering a Web address before she began reading from *A Common Life*, which she described as "a book about joy."

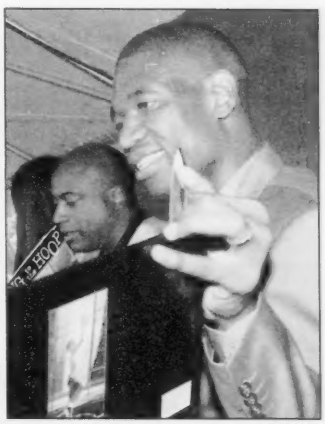


Christina Tyler Wenks

David McCullough autographed his latest work, *John Adams*.

Rebecca D'Angelo

Rebecca D'Angelo



Gail Fineberg

Ord, the blue dragon from the PBS series *Dragon Tales*, meets a fan on the Capitol lawn; Navajo Code Talkers, World War II veterans instrumental in cracking enemy coded transmissions, were interviewed in the Storytelling Pavilion; National Basketball Association player Dikembe Mutombo was a popular attraction in the Children and Young Adults Pavilion.

Readers with no less enthusiasm for history and biography lined up in the corridor on the sixth floor of the Madison Building to gain Montpelier Room entrance to hear Pulitzer winners David McCullough, whose popular works include *John Adams, Truman* and *Mornings on Horseback*; Doris Kearns Goodwin, whose research produced, among others, *No Ordinary Time: Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt, The Fitzgeralds and the Kennedys* and *Lyndon Johnson and the American Dream*; David Levering Lewis, whose exhaustive work about W.E.B. Du Bois won the biography Pulitzer for each of its two volumes; and A. Scott Berg, whose *Lindbergh* won the biography Pulitzer in 1999. John Hope Franklin, author of more than 20 history books, and his son, John Whittington Franklin, retold the life story of their progenitor Buck Colbert Franklin.

Mr. Cole, who was in charge of the festival's author program, said participating authors were pleased. "Many said they would love to return in future years," he said.

Not only did visitors wait in line to hear these speakers, but they filled the Coolidge Auditorium to overflowing to hear and see their favorite authors in three programs: "Children's Books, Literacy and Libraries: A Conversation"; "Mystery & Suspense: Where the Bodies Are Buried"; and "Poetry: Hear Our Voices." They attended a Conservation Clinic held all day in the Whittall Pavilion, asked questions about copyrights, saw demonstrations by the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped and ate and listened to music on Library plazas.

Other visitors had their names written in calligraphy in three Area Studies reading rooms, which also displayed award-winning books; toured the Main Reading Room; and discovered that digital technology can make learning fun (**www.americaslibrary.gov**), in the National Digital Library Learning Center.

C-SPAN 2 filmed many festival events and broadcast an eight-hour National Book Festival special on Sunday, Sept. 9, plus three hours of additional author presentations the following weekend.

Throughout, staff volunteers, organized by the Library's Visitor Services Office, answered thousands of questions, directed traffic and solved problems. ◆

Ms. Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newspaper.*

Rebecca D'Angelo

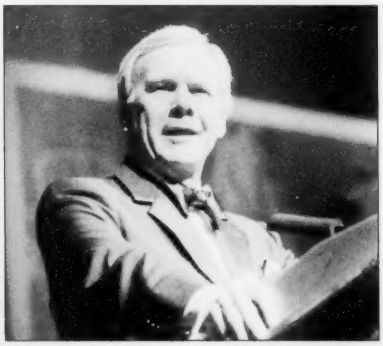
Rebecca D'Angelo

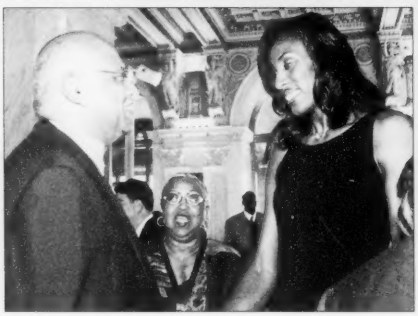
The beautiful weather, packed program of presentations and casual atmosphere contributed to the success of the National Book Festival—although the day proved to be exhausting for some.

A Gala Evening in the Thomas Jefferson Building

All photos by Rebecca D'Angelo

A gala was held the evening of Sept. 7 to celebrate the National Book Festival and to honor its participants. President and Mrs. Bush and Dr. and Mrs. Billington hosted such luminaries as (middle row) authors Gail Godwin, J. California Cooper and Tom Brokaw; the president (bottom row) signs the Library's guest book; Deputy Librarian Donald Scott chats with Women's National Basketball Association star Lisa Leslie; and the U.S. Army Strolling Strings provided music in the Great Hall. ◆





Conservation Corner

Conservation Clinic at National Book Festival

As part of the National Book Festival, the Library held a Conservation Clinic to provide advice and information to library visitors on how best to care for their books, scrapbooks, albums, photographs and prints. The Conservation Clinic continues the educational efforts of the Preservation Awareness Workshops that have been conducted at the Library for the past five years.

Throughout the day, conservators from the Library were on hand to evaluate items and provide conservation advice. Conservators also demonstrated conservation techniques, such as gold tooling on leather, photograph repair and sewing a book. Examples of protective enclosures for books and photographs were on display. Informational pamphlets about the Library's preservation and conservation program and how to obtain conservation services were also available.

The Library of Congress has the most extensive preservation program in the world. Each year the Library's preservation staff provides conservation treatment to approximately 500,000 items from a collection that totals more than 121 million items. The Library's Conservation Division is responsible for preserving rare and valuable materials in all of the Library's custodial divisions. The division is staffed by more than 25 professionals who specialize in book, photograph and paper conservation. The Conservation Clinic was an excellent opportunity for these experts to share their knowledge and provide visitors to the National Book Festival with practical advice on how best to preserve their family treasures.

For additional information on the activities of the Library's Preservation Office, visit the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov/preserv**. ◆

Back to School

Book Festival Event Celebrates Reading, Literacy

By GUY LAMOLINARA

On Friday morning, Sept. 7, the Library's Great Hall became a temporary reading room as events surrounding the National Book Festival began with a Back-to-School hour with Dr. Billington, first lady Laura Bush and basketball stars Lisa Leslie of the Los Angeles Sparks and Grant Hill of the Orlando Magic.

At 8:15, about 20 fourth-graders from the Abingdon School in Arlington, Va., sat on a rug on the floor as Dr. Billington showed them "how our newest Web site, americaslibrary.gov, can ... spark your interest in new topics and new books."

He then led them on a journey to "Meet Amazing Americans," in particular, Abraham Lincoln. Dr. Billington showed them an image of the contents of the 16th president's pockets on the night of his assassination on April 14, 1865, and asked them to speculate as to why the only money Lincoln had in his wallet was a $5 Confederate note.

Then the Librarian asked the kids to "Jump Back in Time" to Nov. 19, 1863, the day Lincoln delivered "the most famous speech in our nation's history—the Gettysburg Address."

After playing a selection from the "Jammin' Jukebox," Dr. Billington played one of the site's new games, "Play Ball." The "pitcher" blew a giant bubble, wound up and threw a fastball that asks the question, "On opening day of the 1916 Major League Baseball season, who threw the first ball?" The kids knew the answer: "Woodrow Wilson," they shouted out.

"That's right! said Dr. Billington. "You've scored a single."

He then told them about the game's origins as an activity called "rounders" in England, and noted that the Web site's reading list of "Good Books About Baseball" would lead them to "dig deeper" into what they had learned.

The Librarian concluded by urging the students to use the site to "have fun with history and learn more about our country."

He then turned the program over to Mrs. Bush, who was seated to his left. Referring to her as a "book lover," he reminded the audience that Mrs. Bush had started the Texas Book Festival "and will tomorrow open the first ever National Book Festival."

Mrs. Bush read from Richard Peck's *A Year Down Yonder*, a book about "an exciting summer a young teenager spends at her grandmother's house."

The children listened intently as Mrs. Bush told of the adventures of Mary Alice and the year she spent in a small town away from her native Chicago. The book won the 2001 Newbery Medal for the most distinguished contribution to American literature for children.

Then Ms. Leslie and Mr. Hill read from *The Journal of Joshua Loper: A Black Cowboy*, by Walter Dean Myers. The book is the story of a boy who joins a cattle drive. He faces the difficulties of controlling a stampede as well as dealing with the racial prejudice of his trail boss.

Copies of the books, signed by Mrs. Bush and Ms. Leslie and Mr. Hill, were given to each student, as well as a backpack full of school supplies provided by AT&T, one of the Book Festival's charter sponsors.

Mrs. Bush told the students how important it is to go to college, "and the best way to get there is to read a lot of books."

Dr. Billington concluded by sending them off with what he hoped would be "a renewed appreciation of books and learning and the potential of the Internet to lead you to ever-greater achievement." ◆

Jim Higgins

Dr. Billington introduces the students to the America's Library Web site, as Mrs. Bush, Grant Hill and Lisa Leslie listen during the Sept. 7 event.

Jim Higgins

The Librarian and Mrs. Bush with some of the students from Abingdon School in Arlington, Va.

More Fun for Families

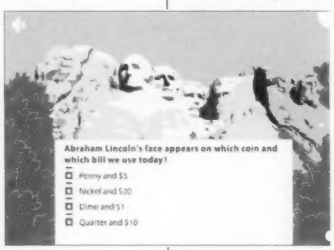
New Games, Resources Added to Kids' Web Site

Many new interactive features have recently been added to the highly successful America's Library Web site for kids and families at **www.americaslibrary.gov**.

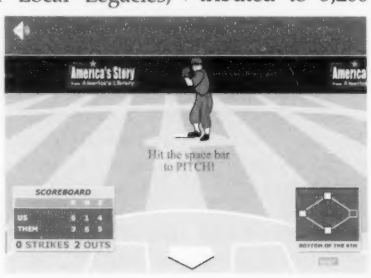
America's Library was designed specifically for kids and families to provide a fun, yet educational, experience. The site draws on the incomparable American historical collections of the Library of Congress, and it has handled more than 100 million transactions since its debut in April 2000.

The site is in five sections, and each has the following new features:

- **Meet Amazing Americans** now features presidential "Scavenger Hunt" and "Dynamite Presidents" games that encourage users to explore the Web site while learning about America's presidents. Players of "Dynamite Presidents" (above) will learn that Thomas Jefferson is famous not only for writing the Declaration of Independence but also for selling his personal Library to the Library of Congress.



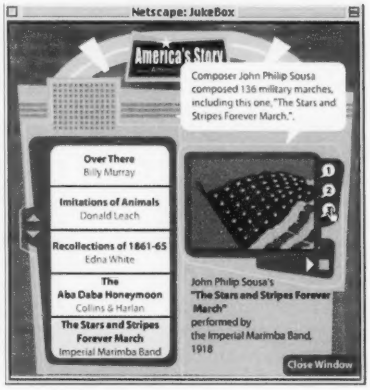
- **Jump Back in Time** asks users to try to become a "Super Sleuth" as they try to identify "what's wrong with this picture." For example, at first glance nothing seems wrong with a photo of Calvin Coolidge—until one notices that he is holding a cell phone.
- **Explore the States'** "Treasure Hunt" offers little-known facts about the states and the District of Columbia. Even more can be learned about the states by reading the more than 260 new stories that have been added. The stories, called Local Legacies, reflect the unique cultural traditions of the nation.
- **Join America at Play** wants to "play ball" in the "Batter Up" game (right). The "pitcher" blows a bubble gum balloon, winds up and asks "On Opening Day of the 1916 Major League Baseball season, who threw the first ball?" President Woodrow Wilson made that historic pitch.
- **See, Hear & Sing**'s "Jammin' Jukebox" (right) lets users hear such popular tunes of the past as "Over There." While listening, they will learn that the composer, George M. Cohan, also wrote the patriotic "I'm a Yankee Doodle Dandy" and "You're a Grand Old Flag."



Reading lists of related books encourage children to read more about what they have learned. The lists were complied by the Center for the Book (**www.loc.gov/cfbook**) in the Library of Congress. The center's current reading promotion campaign is "Telling America's Stories."

America's Library is a project of the Public Affairs Office and National Digital Library Program of the Library of Congress. The site draws upon the flagship American Memory collections (**www.loc.gov**) that offer more than 7 million important historical items, in collaboration with other institutions.

America's Library marks the first time in its history that the Library of Congress has created a public service advertising campaign in partnership with the Advertising Council. This campaign—"There Is a Better Way to Have Fun with History … Log On. Play Around. Learn Something"—was created through the Advertising Council, with creative services donated by DDB Chicago. The spots were distributed to 3,200 television stations and more than 6,000 radio stations nationwide. DDB recently won the silver in the Non-Profit/Pro Bono/Public Service category of the New York American Marketing Association's 2001 EFFIE Awards. To date, the site has received an estimated $61 million in free advertising support on television, radio, and the Internet.


Netscape: JukeBox
America's Story
Composer John Philip Sousa composed 136 military marches, including this one, "The Stars and Stripes Forever March.".
Over There
Billy Murray
Imitations of Animals
Donald Leach
Recollections of 1861-65
Edna White
The Aba Daba Honeymoon
Collins & Harlan
The Stars and Stripes Forever March
Imperial Marimba Band
John Philip Sousa's "The Stars and Stripes Forever March" performed by the Imperial Marimba Band, 1918
Close Window

The Advertising Council is a private, nonprofit organization that has been the leading producer of public service communications programs in the United States since 1942. The Council supports campaigns that benefit children, families and communities. Ad Council campaigns, such as "Friends Don't Let Friends Drive Drunk," "Take a Bite Out of Crime," and "A Mind Is a Terrible Thing to Waste," have helped to educate the public about issues and concerns of the day.

DDB Chicago is the largest of the DDB agencies worldwide, with more than 750 employees and 1999 billings of $1.2 billion. Clients of the agency include Anheuser-Busch, Energizer, FTD, General Mills, Lands' End, McDonald's, Sara Lee, State Farm and U S West Communications.

America's Library was designed by 415 Productions Inc. of San Francisco. 415 Inc. is a full-service Web development firm providing custom online solutions that combine integrated strategy, cutting-edge technology, creative design and innovative user experiences. From Fortune 500 enterprises to internationally recognized arts organizations and upstart dot-coms, 415's clients include Hewlett-Packard, McGraw-Hill, Macromedia, Credit Suisse, the Library of Congress, 3Com, Fairmont Hotels, Hasbro, Intel, Lego and Providian Financial. ◆

IFLA 2001 Boston

Librarian Signs Agreement with Russian Organization

By CHARLYNN SPENCER PYNE

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington was a guest lecturer at the first Council and General Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) to be held in the United States in 16 years. IFLA last met in the United States in 1985, in Chicago.

During the conference, held in Boston, the Librarian also signed an agreement between the Library and the Open Society Institute (OSI)-Russia, a Russian branch of the Soros Foundation, to facilitate cooperation in various areas between the Library and OSI. He also led a delegation of Library staff members who served as faculty at IFLA satellite workshops, managed the Library's booth on the IFLA conference exhibit floor and represented the institution at dozens of IFLA section and committee meetings.

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb watches Librarian of Congress James Billington and Open Society Institute-Russia Director Yekaterina Genieva sign an agreement relating to the Meeting of Frontiers program.

IFLA is the leading international body that represents the interests of library and information services and their users. The 67th Council and General Conference of IFLA convened this summer was the largest in history, with more than 5,500 registrants (the usual number of participants is 2,500) from 150 countries.

Founded in 1927 in Edinburgh, Scotland, IFLA was registered in the Netherlands in 1971, and is headquartered at the Royal Library (the national library of the Netherlands) in The Hague. IFLA is an independent, nongovernmental, nonprofit organization comprising more than 1,775 members from more than 150 nations. Voting members of IFLA are association members (such as the American Library Association and Special Library Association) or institutional members (for example, the Library of Congress and Yale University Library). Individuals may join as personal affiliates, and IFLA has more than 30 corporate partners who provide financial and in-kind support.

The theme of the 2001 IFLA conference was "Libraries and Librarians: Making a Difference in the Knowledge Age." Subthemes included "Advancing the Leadership Role of the Librarian in the Knowledge Age," "Managing Information and Technology in the Knowledge Age," "Developing Information Policies for the Knowledge Age" and "Forging Collaborative Partnerships."

Said Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb, who chaired the IFLA Standing Committee on National Libraries through the 1997-2001 conferences and is the new chair of the Professional Committee (see related story, page 226): "Because the IFLA conference was held nearby, and because the 2001 ALA Midwinter Meeting was here in Washington, we had the resources on this unique occasion to take to Boston an unusually large group that included our IFLA members on the IFLA standing committees—John Byrum, Nancy Davenport, Mark Dimunation, Wells J. (Brad) Kormann, Diane Kresh, Sally McCallum, Mark Roosa, Donna Scheeder, Barbara Tillett, Beacher Wiggins, Chris Wright, John Y. Cole and Peter Young —as well as staff to work in our exhibit booth and make our very popular in-booth presentations. More than a few delegates commented to me on the Library's impressive showing and our knowledgeable and professional staff."

Library speakers at IFLA included, in addition to Dr. Billington and Mr. Tabb, Daniel P. Mulhollan, director of the Congressional Research Service (CRS); Jill D. Brett, public affairs officer; Diane Kresh, director of Public Service Collections; Donna Scheeder, deputy assistant director of the CRS Information Research Division; John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book; John Celli, chief of the Cataloging in Publications Division; John Hébert, chief of the Geography and Map Division; John Byrum, chief of the Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division; Barbara Tillett, chief of the Cataloging Policy and Support Office; Sally McCallum, chief of the Network Development and MARC Standards Office; Joan Mitchell, editor-in-chief of the Decimal Classification Division (OCLC, Forest Press); Helena Zinkham, head of the Technical Services Section in the Prints and Photographs Division; Judith Reid, head of the Genealogy and Local History Section in the Humanities and Social Sciences Division; and Rebecca Guenther, senior specialist in the Network Development and MARC Standards Office. Cassy Ammen, reference specialist in the Humanities and Social Sciences Division, and Allene Hayes, team leader for Computer Files and Microforms in the Special Materials Cataloging Division, gave IFLA "poster sessions" on the Library's Web project MINERVA: Mapping the Internet Electronic Resources Virtual Archive at **www.loc.gov/minerva**.

At the opening general session, IFLA President Christine Deschamps said, "Dr. Melvil Dewey, nous voilà [here we are]" and noted the appropriateness of IFLA convening in Massachusetts, the state in which library pioneer Melvil Dewey developed the Dewey Decimal Classification system while serving as librarian at Amherst College. Educator and author Jonathan Kozol delivered the keynote address.

Delivering one of four guest lectures at the IFLA conference, Dr. Billington's Aug. 21 lecture was warmly received by the standing-room-only audience in the ballroom of the Hynes Convention Center (see excerpts from

continued on page 232

Service and Support

Library Staff Elected to IFLA Positions

By CHARLYNN SPENCER PYNE

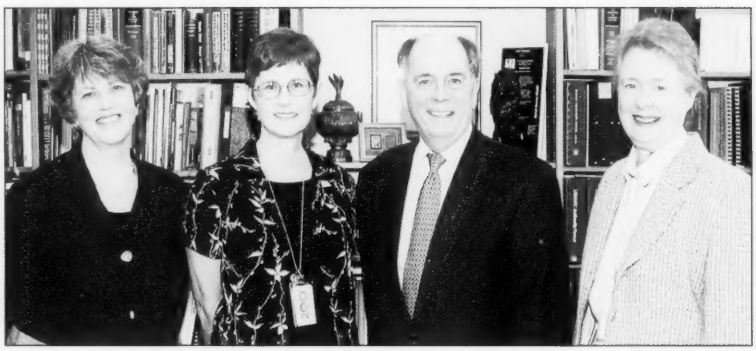
Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb was elected chairman of the IFLA Professional Committee at the 67th Council and General Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), held in Boston from Aug. 16 to 25.

In this office, Mr. Tabb also serves on the IFLA Governing Board and its six-member Executive Committee.

Under a new governance structure that took effect at the close of the Boston conference, the nine-member Professional Committee directs and monitors the planning and programming of IFLA's professional activities, which are carried out through five Core Programs, eight divisions, 33 sections, 12 roundtables and numerous discussion groups. The 21-member Governing Board is responsible for the organization's general policies, management, finance and external communications. The board is managed by a six-member IFLA Executive Committee that includes IFLA's president, president-elect, treasurer and the chairman of its Professional Committee.

Mr. Tabb was chief of the Library's Loan Division when he first attended an IFLA conference in Paris in 1989. During that conference, he was elected secretary of the Standing Committee on Document Delivery and Interlending. Since that time, he has continued to play an active and critical role in the development and leadership of IFLA. Most recently, Mr. Tabb chaired the section on National Libraries and the IFLA division that includes all national, parliamentary, university and general research libraries. He is also the Library of Congress representative to the Conference of Directors of National Libraries held in conjunction with the IFLA conference.

Another key player in IFLA is Sally McCallum, chief of the Network Development and MARC Standards Office, who is one of only 10 members elected to the IFLA Governing Board. An internationally recognized authority on MARC (machine-readable cataloging), Ms. McCallum attended IFLA meetings during the 1980s to give presentations, but first attended as a delegate in 1989 in Paris. Since that time she has continued to serve on the Technology Standing Committee and has chaired the committee for a number of years. Ms. McCallum also chaired the Division Six (Management and Technology) Coordinating Board and has served in numerous working groups and committees concerned with formats, authority files and digital topics. For the last two conferences, she has convened a popular discussion group on Unicode, an encoding standard that enables computers to store, exchange and display characters in every script, including punctuation and typographic symbols. Ms. McCallum served on the IFLA Professional Board for six years, chairing it the last two, and on the Executive Committee, for which she played a formative role in revising the IFLA statutes.



Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Nancy Davenport, Barbara Tillett, Winston Tabb and Sally McCallum

Nancy Davenport, the Library's director for Acquisitions, first attended IFLA in 1993 in Barcelona, Spain. At that time she was serving in the Congressional Research Service and delivered a paper to the Parliamentary Libraries Section. Appointed director for Acquisitions in December 1997, Ms. Davenport was selected by the Library to serve on IFLA's Section on Acquisitions and Collection Development and has attended the annual conferences since 1998. Before her recent election as chair of the Section on Acquisitions and Collection Development, she moderated several large programs and served as coordinating indexer of a section publication on acquisitions and collections development.

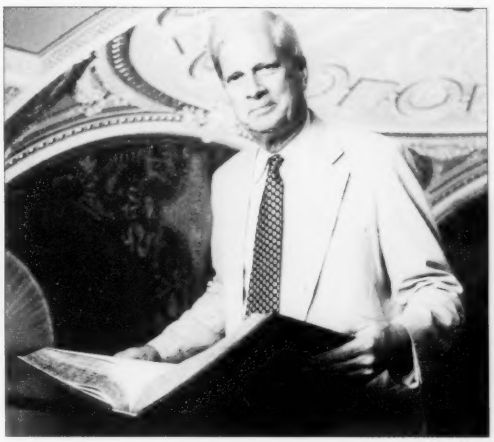
Barbara Tillett, chief of the Cataloging Policy and Support Office, first attended IFLA in 1987, in Brighton, England, where she spoke on bibliographic relationships. She also spoke to the Section on Cataloging at the Paris meeting in 1989. From 1992 to 1997, Ms. Tillett served as a consultant to the IFLA Study Group on the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records and helped write the final report. She became the ALA/ALCTS representative to the IFLA Standing Committee Section on Cataloging in 1994 and will complete her second term in 2003. At the Boston conference, Ms. Tillett was reelected chair of the Section on Cataloging and elected secretary to the Division IV (Bibliographic Control) Coordinating Board. She has also served on and chaired numerous working groups and delivered papers on a host of topics. ◆

Ms. Pyne is a network specialist in the Network Development and MARC Standards Office.

Humanizing the Information Revolution

James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress

Following is an excerpt of a speech delivered Aug. 21 by the Librarian of Congress at the 67th International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions Council and General Conference in Boston.



Sam Kittner

"The basic challenge now facing American libraries—and American society more generally today—is whether adding electronics means subtracting books, and losing in the process the values of the book culture that made democracy and the responsible use of freedom possible in the first place. We are, in short, faced with the greatest upheaval in the transmission of knowledge since the invention of the printing press: the electronic onslaught of multimedia, digital communication. It bypasses the traditional limits of time and space and raises the haunting question of whether libraries—those historic houses of refuge for reading, those temples of pluralism and seed beds of humanism—can continue to serve as hospitals for the soul in a medium that so far basically markets commodities for the body.

To use the language of cyberspeak: Is this post-Gutenberg world that is becoming hominized (that is to say brought under the control of an individual with a keyboard and screen) also becoming dehumanized (no longer serving worthy human ends)? Is communication replacing community? Are the new digital enhancements deepening social inequality by disproportionately favoring those who already have money and education to use them? And above all, is virtual reality displacing real virtue?

Public libraries, by their nature, have constructive answers to all these questions; and American libraries have already prepared themselves by bringing the new electronics more seamlessly and systematically into their traditional services than have many other public institutions.

Let me briefly describe how the Library of Congress has been working for more than a decade now to help meet these challenges and perform its traditional historic functions of acquiring, preserving, processing and making accessible materials in the new digital age.

The Library of Congress assumed the broad functions of a true national library in the late 19th and early 20th century, when it acquired the mint record of American creativity through copyright deposit, gathered in most papers of presidents up to Hoover, collected unparalleled records of Native and African American culture, assumed most of the burden of cataloging for the library system as a whole, and produced free materials nationwide for the blind and physically handicapped.

The basic direction of where to go beyond electronic cataloging in producing services for the digital age for the Library of Congress emerged from a series of 12 forums that we coordinated with thousands of librarians all over the country in 1988. From these came the idea for the American Memory pilot project with CD ROMS in 44 schools and libraries across the country in the early 1990s. Then, of course, came the explosion of the Internet, and American Memory was amplified in the late 1990s into a National Digital Library Program, which, by the end of 2000, … had put 7 million items of American history and culture online [**www.loc.gov**]. Just as the Library had traditionally lent other American libraries books through interlibrary loans free of charge, we were now providing digitized versions of our massive—and often one-of-a-kind—special collections free of charge to libraries everywhere.

We used part of the private money that largely funded this program to subsidize adding unique American historical materials from 37 other institutions, libraries and repositories from all over America to this American Memory Web site. We were trying to bring one-of-a-kind primary materials of broad interest and importance from special collections, which only a few had had access to and only in a special place, out to a broader audience but at the same time into the world of books, since American Memory was designed as an archival transfer and bridge to other libraries. We are trying to help bridge the resource gap between major repositories and local libraries; to blend old material into the new technology; and to provide memory for an inherently ephemeral medium that is forever updating information and erasing previous drafts.

What was new for the Library of Congress was the assumption of a broad and nationwide educational function in an institution previously focused on serving Congress, the government, the scholarly community and the broader public mainly as a library of last resort.

American libraries have always served as local centers of lifelong learning. So a more active role for the national library was fully in keeping with the growing bipartisan recognition in political Washington that better education is essential for dealing with almost all our national and international problems. By raising large amounts of private, philanthropic money for the first time in the Library's history, we were able to sustain the historical American library tradition of providing to the public even this expensive new type of material free of charge.

As technological change accelerated and the educational crisis deepened in the 1990s, it has become clear that there are three separate, sequential needs, each of which has to be met if American libraries are to sustain their historic

continued on page 240

All photos by Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Remembering Vintage Years

Historian Franklin Discusses Life and Career

By CHARLYNN SPENCER PYNE

On the evening of July 11, historian John Hope Franklin spoke to an audience of more than 300 Library staffers, historians, professors, teachers, students, community activists, and others—generations of whom had used *From Slavery to Freedom* (first published in 1947 and now in its eighth edition)—to study, teach and research the history of African Americans.

The crowd in the Coolidge Auditorium of the Thomas Jefferson Building had gathered to hear the distinguished historian in a long-anticipated discussion of his own life that began 86 years ago in the all-black town of Rentiesville, Okla. Mr. Franklin also provided an update on his tenure as the Library's first John W. Kluge Distinguished Visiting Scholar, during which he has focused on writing his autobiography.

Dr. Billington, in his introductory remarks, said that Professor Franklin has received "almost every prestigious honor possible for a historian," including the Presidential Medal of Freedom (1995) and 130 honorary degrees from accredited universities. He also noted that Professor Franklin has written 12 books and edited nine; his most recent is the autobiography of his late father, *My Life and an Era: The Autobiography of Buck Colbert Franklin* (Baton Rouge, 1997), co-edited with his son, John Whittington Franklin.

Mr. Franklin received his A.B. from Fisk University (1935), his M.A. (1936) and Ph.D. (1941) from Harvard University. He has taught at Fisk (1935-36), St. Augustine's College (1939-43), North Carolina College (now North Carolina Central University, 1943-47), Howard University (1947-56), Brooklyn College (1956-64), the University of Chicago (1964-) and Duke University (1982-) where he presently serves as James B. Duke Professor of History Emeritus; he is also professor emeritus at the University of Chicago.

Professor Franklin thanked the Library of Congress for selecting him as the first Kluge Scholar and noted that before assuming residency in the Kluge Center, he had "been stuck in high school" in the writing of his autobiography. He said, "Some folks suggested that I just take the GED and move on! But now I have graduated from Fisk, received my Ph.D. from Harvard, and arrived at my third teaching job at the capstone on the hill—Howard University." He also noted his long and close relationship with the Library that began 62 years ago, in 1939, when he was a graduate student.

Professor Franklin then read from the first chapter of his autobiography, tentatively titled *Vintage Years*. The first chapter covers the first 21 years of his life, from his birth on Jan. 2, 1915, through his graduation from Fisk and his admission to Harvard. The son of an Oklahoma lawyer and Mississippi schoolteacher, he recalled learning to read and write at the age of 3 as he sat quietly in the back of his mother's classroom; his father's move to Tulsa, Okla., in 1921, the year of the infamous race riot that delayed the family's move for another four years; his years at Fisk in Nashville, where he first experienced "crude, raw racism," met Aurelia Whittington—with whom he would enjoy 67 years of courtship and marriage until her death in 1999—and where in 1934 teenager Cordie Cheeks was dragged from a Fisk-owned house and lynched after a grand jury refused to indict him for the rape of a white girl. As president of the student government, Mr. Franklin was thwarted by the president of Fisk in the student body's efforts to petition President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who visited the campus shortly thereafter.

Professor Franklin, who will return to the Kluge Center in the fall to continue work on his autobiography, discussed further his relationship with the Library and related topics in a July 24 interview with this writer. (An audiotape of the interview will soon be available to researchers in the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division reference collection.) Highlights from that interview follow:

You first used the Library of Congress in 1939...?

Yes, I was a graduate student [at Harvard]. I had taken my residencies and I was at the dissertation stage. I was writing a dissertation on free Negroes in North Carolina, 1790 to 1860. And so I came here to do some work. Reading primarily all of the secondary works that I could find; and some newspapers, and some manuscript materials—but not a great deal of that. That would wait until I got to North Carolina.

Did the [Library of Congress] reading rooms practice segregation? (President Woodrow Wilson [1913-1921] expanded segregation in federal government buildings in Washington, a policy that President William Howard Taft had begun. In 1942 President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order 8802 prohibiting racial discrimination in government departments and defense industries and establishing the Fair Employment Practice Committee.)

No, no, I don't believe that there was any segregation at the Library of Congress.

What about the rest rooms and eating facilities?

No, not in the rest rooms, not anywhere.

In your after-dinner remarks [on July 11] you said that when you signed the contract with Albert Knopf to write* From Slavery to Freedom *you were living in North Carolina and your wife suggested that you come here [to the Library] to work?

Well it's very difficult to describe that miniature apartment in which we lived. I can say this, that I didn't have any work space; nor did I have any work space at the college where I was teaching [North Carolina College, now North Carolina Central University]. That was most unfortunate. No teachers had offices. ... I had my classroom, and I could work in there if another class wasn't scheduled to use that room. And the library only had tables for the students in the reading rooms. There were no carrels or study rooms at the college. So literally I had nowhere to work except the table in the kitchen in our apartment. So my wife, who was herself a librarian, knew how pained I was and so she said, 'Why don't you just go to the Library of Congress, where you can do your work properly?' And I said, 'I'm sorry, but I don't know how we can afford it.' And she said, '...I'm working. As long as I'm working I will send you what you need to stay in Washington.'

And so I came to Washington in August 1946. And I lived in Carver Hall on Elm Street, it's a Howard University dormitory. ... And I lived there until December 1946, coming to the Library every day, six days a week, by streetcar and/or bus. And that was when I really broke the back of *From Slavery to Freedom*.

I had a study room by that time, and I used it ... every day. Willard Webb, who was head [chief] of the Stack and Reader Division, was very strict about the use of the study rooms. He was very liberal about giving them out, but very strict about their use. And if you didn't use your study room, he'd take it away from you! He had a way of going around checking, 'calling the roll' was what he called it. Local professors ... would sign up for a study room and it would be convenient if they used it. But if they didn't, it would just be there. And Webb considered that an abuse of privilege and opportunity.

Were there other African American scholars with a study room?

Oh, yes. Several professors at Howard University had study rooms. I think of Abram Harris, the economist, who very often had a study room. And sometimes Rayford Logan had a study room, and various people—economists, historians, political scientists and types like that had study rooms here.

It was a marvelous opportunity to meet people from other universities. All the other universities in the area, in 1946, were segregated. There were no blacks at George Washington University or Georgetown University. No blacks at the University of Maryland. So, one way that one could meet them [white professors] was here, at the Library. And in that way we developed friendships, some very close friendships that I still have were developed during that very time. ...We would get together socially and visit each other's homes. One probably was not welcomed at the other universities, but we were welcomed at these friends' homes. And so the historians from Maryland, Georgetown, George Washington, and so forth, we exchanged visits, our wives met each other, and we did have normal, collegial relationships.

You said [on July 11] that you could only eat [with a white colleague] at Union Station. Was that in racially mixed company? There was no cafeteria at the Library?

There were just some snack bars, the Madison Building had not yet been built. By 1946 the Adams [Building] was built, but the eating places at the Library were just snack bars. ... If we wanted to get together for a meal, we either went to the Supreme Court restaurant or the restaurant in the [United] Methodist Building. They both were excellent places. There was no interracial eating on Pennsylvania Avenue, or Independence [Avenue], or any of these places on Capitol Hill—privately owned places. The only place near Capitol Hill that you could eat if the Supreme Court and Methodist Building were closed [on the weekends] was Union Station. You could always eat at Union Station.

From Slavery to Freedom was published in 1947, and you came to Howard University in 1947?

Yes, I came to Howard in September 1947.

Tell me about Howard, those were the 'glory days'...

As I will say in my autobiography, it was what we [African American scholars] regarded as the final institution because that was as far as you could go ... And I was 32 when I was appointed a full professor at Howard, and I raised the question in my mind then: Am I ready to go to the last place that I can go to? And that was, literally, the last place that I could be certain that I could go to, since it was unthinkable that there could be any black professors at any of the schools in the area, or even at Columbia, or at Yale, or at Harvard, or at Michigan or at, you name it. ... So that you regarded yourself as having reached as far as you could go if you got to Howard.

Now I don't want to be unfair to any of the other exceptional and very good African American universities,

historically black colleges and universities, as we call them. Fisk University from which I graduated was an estimable university; and that cluster of institutions in Atlanta, particularly Atlanta University, Morehouse College, Spellman College—they were all good. Morgan State University was very good. But none was a university in the sense that Howard was with a law school, school of architecture, school of dentistry, school of pharmacy, school of medicine, graduate school—they didn't give the doctorate, but everything short of the doctorate.

And publications like the *Journal of Negro Education*. It was really a formidable institution of higher learning. And when you got here you were 'all dressed up with nowhere to go.' And as you've said, there was this very impressive concentration of black scholars. There were some distinguished white scholars too. I remember [Leon] Shereshefsky in the chemistry department. ...But the concentration of black scholars, E. Franklin Frazier, Rayford Logan, Leo Hansberry, Charles Eaton Burch, Sterling Brown, Alain Locke, you could go on and on. They were all here; they were my colleagues. It was breathless, there was Charles Drew and a whole bevy of very distinguished medical scientists.

You have to understand, or appreciate the fact that we who were here at Howard could see its faults. The teaching load was indescribably heavy; the provisions, the facilities were inadequate. And we who had been to major institutions, really major institutions, could see the contrast between this institution that said that it was something and that we thought was something, and these other institutions that we had attended as graduate students which were really something. And the distance between the two institutions, that is, Howard University on the one hand and this cluster of major institutions on the other, was very far; the distance was very far. Now one of the things that was unhealthy about this was that since we knew that we had no where to go, and since we knew how inadequate Howard University was, we spent a good deal of time, an inordinate amount of time, criticizing Howard. That was our favorite pastime—criticizing Howard University.

What was it like being a black intellectual at that time? You'd gone to white graduate schools, but you understand that you weren't going to be 'good enough' to teach in these schools?

Oh yes, it was quite clear that you weren't, we won't say good enough. They weren't broad enough. They were so prejudiced and so smitten by the venom of racism that they weren't going to have you. It was not that we felt inadequate. It was not that we felt underprivileged in an intellectual sense. It was that we knew where we could go and where we couldn't. We knew that we couldn't get there, no way in the world. And so, there we were.

Now a very important point, and this has to do with the Library of Congress, is that if you're all dressed up and have no where to go, are you going to stay dressed up? Are you going to stay prepared? Are you going to continue to do research? Are you going to continue to write and publish? And if so, for what? For what reasons? It has to be only for personal aggrandizement, or personal taste, or personal, I wouldn't say ambition because you are not ambitious to go anywhere, you can't. ..You can't think of this as being an exercise that will be rewarded. If you come to the Library and rewrite the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* who's going to praise you for that? They'll say 'It's very good, now you go on back to Howard where you belong.' And that's the cloud under which we lived.

Here and there one got an opportunity to look into the 'Promise Land' but not really to savor it. For example, in 1950, I had been at Howard for three years, and in 1950 I was invited to be a visiting professor at the summer school at Harvard University. And I took that letter and I showed it to Rayford Logan, the chair of my department, and he just gasped because this was unheard of, unthinkable, indescribably beyond the pale, so to speak. ... I obviously would accept that invitation, but I did not know what the implications were. What did this mean? It couldn't mean that I was being looked over to come to Harvard. No. And it was quite clear when I got there that this was a sort of token—an expression of tolerance, or esteem, or something—but not an encouragement to be a part of the larger intellectual community. I was publishing, not only had I published *From Slavery to Freedom* but I had another book in the works, and still another on the drawing board. I was really busy, but for what? You had to decide that you were doing it for your own sanity and your own enlightenment, and to show that you could be in the league with others, although they wouldn't have you in the league.

How did you remain so committed to the profession of being a historian? Early in your career you turned down a deanship, and you continued to turn down university presidencies and ambassadorships to remain, as you say, 'a student and teacher of history.' What was the source of your inspiration?

The source of my inspiration was twofold. One was I did enjoy, I did love the work that I was doing. The scholarship was just immensely rewarding and although it wouldn't get me promoted out of Howard, that was all right. Secondly, it was to show, without any hope of reward, that I was as good as those other people who were getting rewards. I had seen it happen during the war [World War II]. For example, when I got my Ph.D. before the war started and I couldn't get a commission ... in the service of my government. And I saw these boys who had flunked out at Harvard rising steadily in the profession, in the historical section of the War Department, and so forth. I saw all that. And I saw them way down the list from where I was moving up at the major universities in this country. And so it did me personally a lot of good to be able to be out there on the firing line, even if I wasn't going any further [than Howard].

I must say that [by] beating at the door ... I was calling attention to myself. So that when I went, at the invitation of C. Vann Woodward, to read a paper at the Southern Historical Association in 1949, the Southern Historical Association was very upset about it. The program committee said, 'Why would Vann Woodward do this to us? To have this character, and not even notify us until he'd been put on the program. Where is he going to stay? Where is he going to sit on the platform? Is he going to be standing

on the platform and look down at white folks?' ....Vann was very calm. He said, 'Franklin is very resourceful, he might bring his pup tent and K-rations and put out a tent on the campus of William and Mary.' He knew that Douglass Adair, the editor of the *William and Mary Quarterly*, had already asked me to stay at his house. Doug wanted me to stay at his home for really selfish reasons. His children had never been in the presence of an educated black person and he felt that this was going to be part of their education, but I enjoyed being there.

...I had the satisfaction of breaking down the barriers of the Southern Historical Association and reading a paper there. ... If you keep nibbling away at the barriers, maybe you can knock one down one time. It may take a long time. Twenty years after I read that paper at the Williamsburg meeting of the Southern Historical Association, 20 years later I was president of the Southern Historical Association. Or, five years after I was a visiting professor at Harvard University, I was chair of the Department of History at Brooklyn College of the City University of New York. That wasn't Harvard, to be sure. But that was Brooklyn College, where up to that point it was unthinkable, unheard of, that a black person should have that job. And it was such a spectacular appointment that *The New York Times* had me on the front page of its first edition on the morning of Feb. 15. ... I didn't think it was spectacular; it was just a job as far as I was concerned, but they thought it was.

You mentioned that Rayford Logan was chairman of the history department when you were there [at Howard University]?

Yes. He brought me there, I would say. He had met me in 1938 when I was a graduate student at Harvard. Well, he met me before that, in 1936, when he came up [to Harvard] for his final examinations. After the war, after World War I, he stayed in Europe until 1923 or '24 ... and didn't ever intend to come back to the United States. The contrast was so crushing, and he was so bitter about the way he had been treated as a young person in the United States that he was going to stay in France. Then his mother became ill and he had to come back. And he decided that, 'Since I have to stay here I might as well complete my graduate studies,' and that's what he did, and so he was just winding up when I went to Harvard. He got his Ph.D. and he taught at Virginia Union University, and then Atlanta University, and then he came to Howard University in 1938.

Was Carter G. Woodson (the 'Father of Black History') here then? Not at Howard, but in Washington?

Dr. Woodson taught at Howard for a semester or two ... in the early 1920s. By the time I got to Howard, or certainly by the time I got to graduate school, and that was when I first met Dr. Woodson, he was already the director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History [ASNLH]. He gave all of his time and attention to managing the association, editing the *Journal of Negro History* and editing the *Negro History Bulletin*. And leading it [ASNLH] in a way that it has not been led since. Dr. Woodson was here, but he was not connected with Howard. Rayford Logan was here, and in addition to being involved in Howard—as a professor and department chair—he was also active in the association.

The first time I went to the association [annual conference] in October 1936, it met in Petersburg, Va., at Virginia State College. You see it couldn't meet at any of the hotels in any of the cities. ... And the new president of the association was there attending her first meeting as president, that was Mary McLeod Bethune. The previous president, for whom I'm named, had died in February 1936. That was John Hope, the president of Atlanta University ... She was here in Washington as the assistant director of the Youth Administration. I've never seen a character more remarkable than she was. And Rayford asked me if I wanted to go to breakfast with Mrs. Bethune. And I went to breakfast, but I don't know if I said a word I was so awed by her, and by him too, but she was really an overpowering person. And I remember so well what she said to him that morning. She said, 'Rayford, my boy, if I were not an educator, I think I'd be a politician,' and she began to regale us with stories about Washington and her experiences here. She made a good president of the association. ...The association began to decline shortly after the death of Dr. Woodson; he died in April 1950.

You were a pallbearer at his funeral?

Yes, I had become very close to Dr. Woodson, I think as close as you could get to Dr. Woodson. He was somewhat remote but very genial, very personable, but you got only so close to him. Whenever I would come to Washington, this was before I became a professor at Howard, I would always go by and see him and he would encourage me. He put me on as an assistant editor of the *Journal of Negro History*. And he inspired me and encouraged me in so many ways. ... Dr. Woodson was very generous. And that's the point I want to make because people thought he was closed and selfish, and critical of people who might be regarded as his competitors. I remember when I wrote *From Slavery to Freedom* people said, 'Well, that'll be the end of you and Woodson because you are going to be competing with him, with his book.' I said, 'I don't think so.' And Dr. Woodson was very encouraging to me. I was on the program [ASNLH annual conference] the year that book came out. He urged me to do something on George Washington Williams. ... That book is a result of the encouragement that Dr. Woodson gave to me back in 1945, '46, '47. It took me 40 years to do the research and writing ... but the inspiration was what I got from Dr. Woodson.

Your biography of George Washington Williams* [George Washington Williams: A Biography. *Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1985] is my favorite book by you. Would you comment on George Washington Williams and the book?

It's my favorite too. ... It was such a challenge. Here was a man who was larger than life in many ways, and yet there was nothing about him, absolutely nothing. And so I went to Dr. Woodson in 1945 and said, 'Who was this character?' I had seen his two-volume *History of the Negro Race [A History of the Negro Race in America from 1619 to 1880*. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1882], and yet there was nothing on him. Not even an article. ... And Dr. Woodson said, 'Look, this man is really something, he's really quite remarkable.' And I looked up DuBois, and DuBois had said, when the book came out in 1882, 'At last we have our own historian'. ... And Dr. Woodson said, 'Why don't you write a paper?

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

John Hope Franklin greets an admirer during his July 11 presentation at the Library.

I'll put you on the program' [at the ASNLH annual conference], and he did. And he published it in the *Journal of Negro History*. By that time I was so inspired and so stimulated I could just keep going then. It just took time because there was nothing on him. ... [Williams, born in Pennsylvania in 1849, served in the Civil War, attended Howard University and graduated from Newton Theological Seminary.] And he became successively a minister, state legislator, lawyer, historian, explorer extraordinaire, ladies' man ... he was just remarkable.

At the Library there was no segregation, but what about other archives and libraries, particularly since you were researching Southern history?

When I left the Library of Congress in 1939, I went to North Carolina to work in the state archive in Raleigh. The director was a Yale Ph.D. in history, and he was a Southern. So I went to see him to tell him what I was doing and to see what was there. ... I was not prepared for his response. He simply said, "When we built this building we had no idea that any Negroes would ever be curious enough or interested enough to want to come here to do research. So we don't have any place for you to do research, but I think that you are entitled to do it, but we'll have to prepare a place for you. How about giving me a week?"

I looked at him, I didn't respond, I simply looked at him because I was counting up ... room and board that I would have to pay while sitting around twiddling my thumbs for a week to satisfy local prejudices. He saw that I was not comfortable with a week, so he said, "What about three days?"

I said, "I'll be back on Thursday." It was Monday. And I went back on Thursday and they had cleaned out a little room ... and put in there a table, a desk and a waste basket. It was across the hall from the search room that the whites were using, a big search room. I was also given a key to the stacks on the assumption that white pages would not want to serve me and I would therefore have to go into the stacks and serve myself. ... They also gave me a library cart. I did that for two weeks and then Dr. Crittenden—that was the name of the director—said, "I'm sorry but I'll have to relieve you of your key." ...I said, "What did I do?" He said, "It's not what you did, but the white people see you coming through the search room with your cart piled high with books and manuscripts, and they are all demanding keys for themselves because they feel that they are being discriminated against, reversely."

You asked me about discrimination, you could see it all right there in Raleigh, all forms. Now here the archives made a special room for me. The state library, which is across the square, didn't have a room for blacks; you had to sit in the stacks, not in the reading room, but anywhere in the stacks. On the other side of the square was the [state] Supreme Court library, which had no discrimination. You could go in there and sit anywhere and use anything that they had. So you see the whims, and the indefiniteness of segregation is something that was remarkable. ◆

Ms. Pyne is a network specialist in the Network Development and MARC Standards Office.

IFLA

continued from page 225

speech on page 227).

Following the lecture, a large crowd gathered at the Library's state-of-the-art exhibit booth to witness the signing of the umbrella agreement to facilitate cooperation in various areas between the Library and the Open Society Institute related to the Russian-American digital library project, Meeting of Frontiers, at **international.loc.gov/intldl/mtfhtml/mfhome.html**.

Signing the agreement were the Librarian and Yekaterina Genieva, director of the Open Society Institute-Russia and director general of the All-Russian Library of Foreign Literature. An earlier, more narrow agreement was previously signed to enable OSI and the Library to work together for the establishment of a mobile digitization laboratory in western Siberia, headquartered in Novosibirsk, Russia. Three Library staff have already traveled to Novosibirsk for the installation of equipment and training of local OSI staff to perform the digitization. Further developments of this kind will now occur in the context of this new umbrella agreement.

During the signing ceremony, Dr. Billington said: "I want to thank Ms. Genieva for the wonderful work that she and the Soros Foundation are doing to foster an international appreciation for Russia's great book culture ... so that the work that we are doing through the Meeting of Frontiers project will actually reach out into the interior frontiers of Russia as well." ◆

Ms. Pyne is a network specialist in the Network Development and MARC Standards Office.

Africa and the Middle East

New Illustrated Guides to Collections Published

The Library of Congress has recently published *Library of Congress African and Middle Eastern Collections: Illustrated Guides*. The three-volume set includes individual illustrated guides to the Library's Africana, Hebraic and Near East collections. Prepared by award-winning designer Robert L. Wiser, they narrate the growth of the Library's extensive and comprehensive holdings of the intellectual heritage of more than 70 countries and countless peoples, lands and cultures of sub-Saharan and North Africa, Israel and the Middle East.

The Library's African and Middle Eastern Division (AMED) was established in 1978. In her Foreword to each illustrated guide, Beverly Gray, chief of AMED, traces the establishment and transition of each of the division's three sections—the African, Hebraic and Near East—into the Library's African and Middle Eastern collections.

"We hope readers will glean from these works the depth and breadth, as well as the sheer beauty, of our holdings," said Ms. Gray. "These materials have been gathered for use by the United States Congress, as well as to assist scholars and researchers with their work."

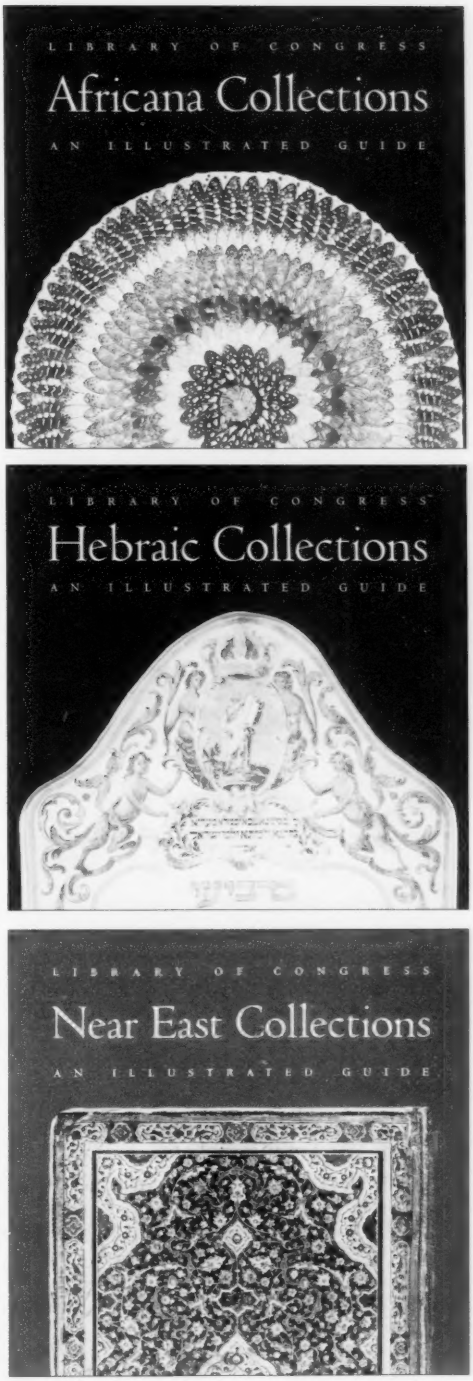
Each publication includes visually appealing reproductions of items from the collections. *Library of Congress Africana Collections: An Illustrated Guide*, written by Joanne Zellers, Africana area specialist in the African Section, highlights in its 55 illustrations such items as rare books, manuscripts, maps, artwork and photographs, and contemporary documentary resources from sub-Saharan Africa and other parts of the world.

In *Library of Congress Hebraic Collections: An Illustrated Guide*, author Michael Grunberger, head of the Hebraic Section, has chosen to include 56 illustrations such as cuneiform tablets, manuscript and published sacred texts, rare books and maps, ornamented marriage contracts and publications of American Jewry.

Library of Congress Near East Collections: An Illustrated Guide, written by Levon Avdoyan, Armenian and Georgian Area Specialist in the Near East Section, reproduces 65 items including early manuscript Korans, inscribed Armenian ecclesiastical fabric and manuscript liturgies, rare photographs from 18th century Central Asia, Persian calligraphy sheets, Ottoman incunabula and items that illustrate the heritage of the Near East in America.

Made possible by support from the James Madison Council, a national, private-sector advisory council dedicated to helping the Library of Congress share its unique resources with the nation and the world, the illustrated guides to the Library's collections feature materials in various formats. They include guides to the collections of manuscripts; prints and photographs; rare books; maps; music, theater and dance; Hispanic and Portuguese; European; and Asian materials.

Library of Congress African and Middle Eastern Collections: Illustrated Guides—a boxed three-volume set totaling 200 pages, including 176 illustrations—is available for $37 from the Library of Congress Sales Shop (credit card orders 202-707-0204) and from the U.S. Government Printing Office (stock number 030-001-00179-2). ◆



These three volumes in the latest series of illustrated guides to the Library's collections are now available.

Moment of Crisis, Moment of Hope

Kissinger Delivers Inaugural Foreign Policy Lecture

By GAIL FINEBERG

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger delivered a message of hope at the Library on Oct. 10, the night before U.S. Capitol Police barricaded the Capitol, Library buildings and the Supreme Court in response to an unprecedented FBI warning to beware of terrorists' truck bombs.

Giving the inaugural Henry Alfred Kissinger Lecture on U.S. foreign policy and international relations, Mr. Kissinger said he "looks at this moment of crisis as a moment of great hope"—that the United States and its antiterrorist allies will emerge with an inclusive international system, one that deals with the "fundamental issue of inequality and poverty that are at the root of some of the problems."

Just as the United States, with the help of its allies, defeated its enemies in Europe and Japan during World War II and then "brought them back to the community of nations as equals," so "we face the same challenge now."

"We have to defeat our enemies, and we have to defeat them completely. And we cannot stop with some partial successes in an isolated outpost," he said. "But, at the same time, we must use this occasion to create a new community and new sense of participation in the international system."

The lecture marked the establishment at the Library of the Henry Alfred Kissinger Chair in Foreign Policy and International Relations. Welcoming the Coolidge Auditorium audience and overflow of some 100 in the Whittall Pavilion, the Librarian explained that this program, endowed by friends of Kissinger, includes an annual lecture to be given by a person with "great experience in crafting foreign policy." The second part of the program is the annual appointment of a senior research scholar to use the Library's international collections.

Dr. Billington introduced Mr. Kissinger as "one who has reflected deeply on problems of national strategy and diplomacy" during his 30-year career as scholar and statesman, as one with "a historian's sense of deep perspective and a statesman's feel for broad strategy."

At the time he wrote his latest book, *Does America Need a Foreign Policy?*

Vivian Ronay

Henry Kissinger

(2001), Mr. Kissinger conceded he had not foreseen anything like the events of Sept. 11. "I treated terrorism as something that happens on the whole to other people, or to Americans abroad, but not to the territorial United States."

Had terrorists not attacked the United States on Sept. 11, Mr. Kissinger said, he would have spoken about the unique character of Americans' approach to foreign policy, about "the fact that the United States had never received a direct threat or experienced a direct threat, the fact that Americans had never lived with the experience of tragedy caused by foreign actions in their own country, about the belief that ... we could choose the degree of our participation and withdraw almost at will."

But, he said, the attack on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon "had a very profound psychological impact here, and, as it turns out, in much of the rest of the world."

Mr. Kissinger said that, in the 60 years he has lived in the United States and observed its government, "I have never seen a demonstration of defined unity as in the last month, and I have never seen such a dedication to overcoming the traditional divisions that have been existing at least since the Vietnam period."

That debate, "so characteristically American," that "foreign policy should be essentially moral or essentially realistic," can now be ended and transcended, he said. "No country, no matter how powerful, can impose all its preferences on the world without evoking universal resistance and without overextending itself. Similarly, no nation can insist that its ideals alone are the criterion by which all others can be judged."

He emphasized the importance of understanding the histories and cultures of other societies and comprehending how the evolution of their countries affects their concepts of what is legitimate. "That does not mean that we have to give up our values—our values enable us to persevere in difficult circumstances and to make hard choices—but it does mean that to create an international system, the art of the powerful is to create a degree of consensus."

In response to a question relating to the historical context of recent events, Mr. Kissinger said scholars, whose opinions he respects and shares, attribute the rage of Muslim fundamentalists to "a sense of historic humiliation." He said Islamic societies had great empires and were in the vanguard of progress for long periods of history, until the last few hundred years, when they did not modernize to the degree of surrounding societies.

"This sense of falling behind is blamed in part on Western materialism, Western imperialism, Western values." The goal of Islamic fundamentalists is to reachieve eminence by toppling the West, which they perceive as weakening, he said.

Of the foreign policy response to the events of Sept. 11, Mr. Kissinger said: "I believe the administration has conducted a wise and strong and decisive policy, and I am very impressed, not only by the vision they have shown, but by the support we have received from so many countries, but especially from our European allies."

The foreign policy challenge, he said, will be to hold this coalition through all three phases of the antiterrorist operations: the defeat of the Al Qaeda terrorist group and elimination of Afghanistan's Taliban government that supports it; the organization of a broad-based government structure to replace the Taliban; and an international effort to defeat terrorists wherever they operate and to sever them from all state support.

After military objectives are achieved in Phase I, the Taliban must be replaced with a governing structure that includes not only the Northern Alliance, but also the Pashtun population of the south, Mr. Kissinger stressed.

Organization of this structure should be turned over to some kind of international body, perhaps the United Nations, or "maybe a contact group composed of all the neighboring countries that are part of the overall coalition, plus those countries that have participated in the military operations. That would then create a kind of cooperation between countries that have not in the past looked at the stability of the Middle East as a joint problem."

The United States alone cannot be responsible for filling the vacuum created by the toppling of the Taliban, nor can the United States abandon Afghanistan to chaos, Mr. Kissinger emphasized.

The greatest challenge of Phase 3, the effort to eradicate state-supported terrorism wherever it exists, will be to hold the international coalition, which Mr. Kissinger described as one of "many different nations of traditional allies, of traditional adversaries who in this case share our objectives, of countries that share our purposes but are afraid to affirm them, of countries that do not share our purposes but use participation as a means of escaping embarrassing challenges."

Mr. Kissinger said it is essential to separate terrorists from their bases in various countries. "Without these bases, they become random criminals and can be dealt with more or less as individuals. The fundamental challenge that is posed by the terrorism we have seen is the state support that these various organizations receive. Some of that support derives from fear. There is in several countries a kind of bargain by which terrorist groups operate with relative safety so long as they don't aim their activities at their host country," he said. "Fewer countries support terrorism as a method of diplomacy and as a method of warfare."

Asked specifically about Saudi Arabia, Mr. Kissinger said the Saudi government will have to face the necessity of cutting off financial support to terrorist organizations. "They are trying to balance the fear of what these groups might do inside Saudi Arabia against the necessities they feel also of preserving stability in the region. So we should deal with Saudi Arabia with understanding and compassion for their problem, but we cannot let any country escape the consequences of the antiterrorist policy now that it has started."

Beyond Phase 3, he said, lies the historic opportunity for this or a similar coalition to undertake the kind of creative, reconstructive actions that the United States and its allies did after World War II, when they laid the groundwork for a strong, free Europe and Japan.

"We have to defeat our enemies, and we have to defeat them completely. And we cannot stop with some partial successes in an isolated outpost. But, at the same time, we must use this occasion to create a new community and new sense of participation in the international system."

As for the strength of the coalition formed recently by the president and secretary of state, Mr. Kissinger said allies have demonstrated a solidarity considered improbable three months ago. From the European perspective, he said, "It is clearer now than it was then that there are some dangers that still unite us, even in the security field."

On the question of European identity, he said, the United States must recognize that Europe has its own history and will define some of its own purposes. What differentiates Europe from the United States is not as important as cooperation, he said.

He suggested that a U.S. missile-defense system will be tolerated. "I think it is clear now that if the explosion in New York had occurred with a missile attack, and if the American people knew that some technology existed to prevent this, that its government had refused to adopt that technology for a variety of ideological and political reasons, it would totally undermine confidence in our government. For this reason, I believe the issue of missile defense in the months ahead will find its solution, not only in relations with our European allies but in our relationship to Russia."

With regard to Russia, he said, the foreign policy challenge is how to give Russia a place, not only in the international system but also in a new relationship to the West, without abandoning some of the historic fears that exist, especially in Eastern Europe. The questions are "how to have a dialogue with Russia without reigniting some imperial temptations, how to give Russia a status of equality that respects its history and its dignity and takes into account at the same time some of the institutions that have developed in the post-war period."

As an alternative to NATO, Mr. Kissinger suggested creation of "a new political consultative mechanism" that would include America, Europe and Russia, "in some manner whereby the issue of attack from Russia is made hopefully irrelevant by the intensity of consultation, but where the essential defense mechanisms remain for whatever common military efforts Europe and the United States want to undertake together."

Responding to a question about China's foreign policy, he said: "I think that for the next 10 to 15 years, China has no conceivable motive to engage in a confrontation with the United States; therefore, I believe that they will engage in a nonconfrontational foreign policy, provided [there] is a thoughtful handling of the Taiwan problem on all sides."

Noting that the China of today is not the China of the 1970s, Mr. Kissinger said Mao Zedong brought about the unity of China, Deng Xiaoping brought about the beginning of reform in China, and Jiang Zemin "has begun to face the consequences of rapid economic change outstripping political adaptation." The challenge to Jiang is how to adjust political institutions to a pluralistic economic system, he said.

The former diplomat who helped open relations with China said he does not regard China as a communist country, in the way communism was understood as an ideology during the Cold War period, but as a one-party country. ◆

Ms. Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newspaper.*

Before Helen Keller

Laura Bridgman, Pioneer Pupil of Deaf-Blind Education

By AUDREY FISCHER

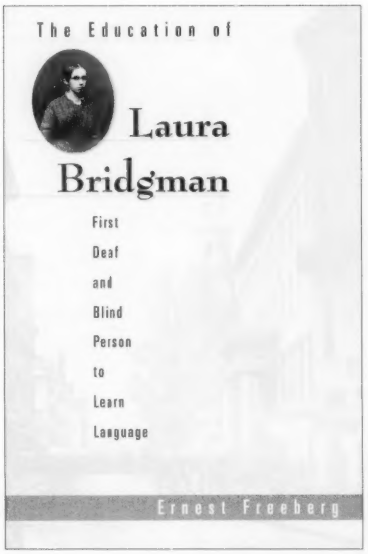
More than 30 years after her death, Helen Keller (1880-1968) remains one of the most admired figures in American history. But few are aware of her predecessor, Laura Bridgman (1829-1889), the first deaf-blind child to learn language. Born a half-century before Keller, Bridgman was once regarded as the most well-known woman alive, with the exception of Queen Victoria. Two new books about Bridgman shed new light on this phenomenon who slipped into obscurity by the end of the 19th century. The books were the subject of a Sept. 14 program sponsored jointly by the Library's National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) and the National Portrait Gallery of the Smithsonian Institution.

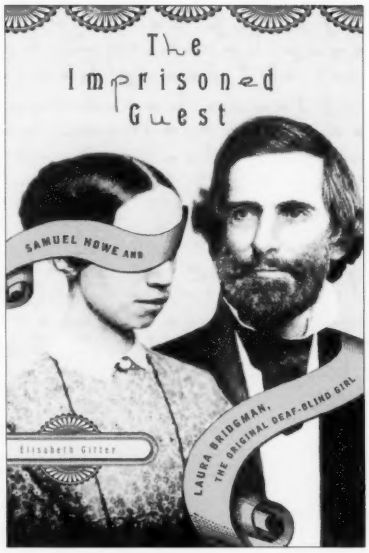
Due to the tragic events of Sept. 11, neither author was able to participate in the program as originally planned, but the decision was made to proceed with the panel discussion on the life and times of Laura Bridgman.

"It is important that we gather together to find inspiration in these difficult times," said Marc Pachter, director of the National Portrait Gallery, who opened the program. "We are inspired by the triumph of Laura Bridgman over incomparable limitations and her impact on the deaf-blind community."

According to Mr. Pachter, the National Portrait Gallery "is a place to remember great American lives." The collection includes 18,500 works, ranging from paintings and sculpture to photographs and drawings. Its treasures include portraits of each of the U.S. presidents and portraits of Americans who have made outstanding contributions to American life and culture in their chosen professions.

Both biographies of Bridgman books are being produced in braille and audio formats for eligible borrowers throughout the NLS network of cooperating libraries. Mr. Freeberg's book is available for circulation on audio cassette as RC 51875 and available for reserve in braille as BR 13354. Ms. Gitter's book is available on audio cassette as RC 51849 and in braille as BR 13353.





"The portraitist and the biographer are co-conspirators in an attempt to cheat death," he said.

By way of example, he displayed a bookmark, available at the National Portrait Gallery, that immortalizes Laura Bridgman in a silhouette by French artist Auguste Edouart (1788-1861). The image can be explored by the sense of touch as well as sight.

Floyd Matson, professor of American Studies at the University of Hawaii, discussed the life and education of Laura Bridgman as told by biographers Ernest Freeberg and Elisabeth Gitter. According to recent book reviews, Mr. Freeberg's work, *The Education of Laura Bridgman: First Deaf and Blind Person to Learn Language* (Harvard University Press), emphasizes the ideas of Bridgman's teacher, Samuel Gridley Howe, while Ms. Gitter's *The Imprisoned Guest: Samuel Howe and Laura Bridgman, the Original Deaf-Blind Girl* (Farrar, Straus & Giroux) is closer to a biography of the pupil.

"In the tradition of works such as *The Education of Henry Adams*," said Mr. Matson, "Mr. Freeberg's book focuses on Bridgman's instruction." According to Matson, the early 19th century was an era of institutionalization for those whose abilities were outside the realm of normal. Those without language were illiterate and thereby considered to be "without reason, outside of the loop of civilization."

Mr. Freeberg, associate professor of the humanities at Colby-Sawyer College in New Hampshire, provides the historical context in which Howe worked and lived. Howe, a doctor, social reformer and the founder of the Perkins Institution for the Blind in Boston, was said to be looking for a "poster child" in his effort to reform the education of blind children in the United States. Left deaf and blind by scarlet fever at the age of 2, Bridgman fit the bill.

Beginning with a set of raised-letter metal types that he fashioned for his pupil, Howe then moved to a manual alphabet to spell out objects into Bridgman's palm (a technique that Bridgman later taught Anne Sullivan, Helen Keller's teacher). Before long, Bridgman acquired language. In turn, Howe believed he had succeeded in unlocking the organ of language from Bridgman's brain, thereby disproving the teachings of philosopher John Locke who believed that humans were born with a blank slate (*tabula rasa*). Howe

took his pupil on the road, waging a publicity campaign in the age of sideshow freak promoter P.T. Barnum. Her fame was further fueled by written accounts by Charles Dickens.

It was Dickens's account in his 1842 travel narrative, *American Notes*, that piqued the interest of Elisabeth Gitter more than 150 years later. An English professor at the City University of New York's John Jay College of Criminal Justice and a specialist in Victorian literature and women's studies, Ms. Gitter brings a feminist perspective to the relationship between Bridgman and Howe. While Mr. Freeberg argues that Howe's sudden loss of interest in his pupil was intellectual, Ms. Gitter notes that it coincided with his marriage 1843 to the spirited Julia Ward Howe (author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic"). According to Ms. Gitter, the adolescent Bridgman posed more of a problem for Howe than the child he had taken under his wing. Both authors discuss Howe's failed attempt at Bridgman's religious instruction, as Howe was unable to substantiate his views on the nature of good and evil.

Following Mr. Matson's remarks, Judith Dixon, NLS consumer relations specialist, spoke about technological developments in the area of Web braille. The system currently offers 4,000 titles to some 1,600 users. Ms. Dixon read a thank-you note from a user who is now able "to carry all of the books I need for the day in one package."

"Imagine what Helen Keller and Laura Bridgman would have accomplished with this tool," speculated Ms. Dixon.

Rounding out the program was a presentation by Marc Maurer, president of the National Federation of the Blind. Mr. Maurer, an advocate of braille labels on most products, thanked NLS for "its persistence in producing braille material." In addition to Bridgman, he spoke of Jacobus tenBroek, the distinguished blind scholar who became the founding father of the National Federation of the Blind.

"Their success comes out of the spirit of America," said Mr. Maurer. "Those who seek to damage our spirit with violence and force cannot kill it. Bridgman and tenBroek have left us with a legacy and we must follow suit." ◆

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Digital Future for the Blind and Disabled

NLS Establishes Long-Term Digital Planning Group

Emerging digital information technologies have led the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) of the Library of Congress to initiate a long-term digital planning group.

The substantial progress that has been made in the development of a new digital format for audio-book production and distribution—a digital talking book and a player—has made it possible for NLS to begin planning other digital efforts.

"The national talking-book program is now reaching the stage where input from network libraries and consumer groups is needed on how we might implement new digital technology within the national network of 138 cooperating libraries," said NLS Director Frank Kurt Cylke in announcing formation of the group on Aug. 31. "Information technologies have also matured in recent years, and the convergence of these technologies has led NLS to explore how our network of libraries for blind and physically handicapped individuals can best maximize these technologies to serve our national user population of more than 759,000 readers."

The long-term digital planning group was formed with the concurrence of the national network's four regional conference chairs, with two representatives from each conference. These librarians, along with representatives from national consumer groups and appropriate NLS staff, will begin meeting at least once a year for approximately five years.

According to Mr. Cylke, "This will ensure continuous input as together we plan a transition to digital technology."

The group held its first meeting on Oct. 24-26. Robert McDermott, NLS automation officer, is acting as chair. The group will also develop substantive content for the 2002 National Conference of Librarians Serving Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals, with the theme "A Digital Planning Effort," scheduled for April 28-May 2, 2002, in Richmond, Va. ◆

Group Members

National Consumer Groups

Steven Booth
National Federation of the Blind

Christopher Gray
American Council of the Blind

Network of Cooperating Libraries Representatives

Gerald Buttars
Program for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Utah State Library Division

Kim Charlson
Braille and Talking Book Library
Perkins School for the Blind

Barbara Goral
Colorado Talking Book Library

Michael Gunde
Florida Bureau of Braille and Talking Book Library Services

Karen Keninger
Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Iowa Department for the Blind

Karen Odean
Talking Book Center of Northeast Illinois

Deborah Rutledge
New Jersey Library for the Blind and Handicapped

Guynell Williams
Department for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, South Carolina State Library

Law of the Lands

Report of the 8th Annual GLIN Directors' Meeting

By NATALIE GAWDIAK

When the directors and partners of the Global Legal Information Network (GLIN) gathered for their eighth annual meeting in the Library of Congress on the morning of Sept. 11, they and their hosts had no idea what a day it would be.

Natalie Gawdiak

GLIN members, Library staff and observers at the annual GLIN Directors' meeting

The meeting included 11 GLIN members, from Ecuador, Guatemala, Kuwait, MERCOSUR (an organizing of representatives from Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and Argentina), Mexico, Paraguay, Romania, Taiwan, United Nations, United States and Uruguay. Also present were two potential GLIN members who came from Belize and Mauritania as observers. These participants were joined on the sixth floor of the Library's Madison building by representatives from institutions that support GLIN, such as the World Bank, Coudert Brothers, McKee Nelson LLP and Caplin & Drysdale.

The meeting opened with Rubens Medina welcoming the participants and reminding them all of the unique requirements of legal information and the standards that GLIN has been designed to meet, such as authenticity of sources, currency and completeness. He exhorted the members to do their best to adhere to these standards and to make their GLIN stations into service providers for their legislators and government officials in order to gain long-term support from their institutions. He ended his remarks by observing that GLIN is going through a transitional phase, from a loosely organized group interested in exchanging legal information to a more formal organization with a more solid foundation for the future.

Donald Scott, Deputy Librarian of Congress, welcomed the participants to the meeting. Noting that GLIN is a tool that provides information that may promote the rule of law, he asked that they spread information about GLIN to others in their countries and to potential sponsors to help the GLIN network expand.

During the subsequent reporting session of the GLIN directors, word arrived regarding terrorist attacks in New York City, at the Pentagon and in Pennsylvania. The conference was quickly disbanded, and the participants were asked to return to their hotels. The next day, however, the GLIN meeting resumed, on schedule. As the meeting resumed, Law Librarian Rubens Medina thanked the GLIN members for returning and noted that the work done by GLIN members is precisely the kind of effort needed to help global peace and understanding.

Going forward as planned, the GLIN meeting gave members an opportunity to report on highlights of the past year. The two newest GLIN member nations, Ecuador and Taiwan, reported for the first time. The GLIN station in Ecuador has been established by a nongovernmental organization, the Center for Civil Society (CESC), which provides training to local authorities to develop new leadership for Ecuador. Jaime Nogales, President of CESC, the first nongovernmental organization to participate in GLIN, described the team's efforts to provide GLIN access to several government organizations in Ecuador, including its Congress, Constitutional Court and National Elections Committee. GLIN Director of Taiwan Bin-Chung Huang noted that the Legislative Yuan (Taiwan's legislative body) has established a GLIN Steering Committee comprising officials from most major departments of the legislature and convened by the Secretary General. The existence of such a committee is encouraging, as high-level support for GLIN is important for its long-term success.

Stella Chenu, Paraguay's GLIN director, described how she uses GLIN to provide comparative legal information to Paraguay's legislators. Romania and Uruguay GLIN directors told of their efforts to incorporate retrospective laws into the database, and Romania, Kuwait and Uruguay said they were interested in serving as GLIN regional centers to provide training and data storage and retrieval capabilities.

One of GLIN's partners, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) was unable to attend, but sent a letter outlining the IDB's commitment to the "GLIN-Americas" initiative, which includes support for a hemispheric network of legislative information that would expand GLIN membership to include all IDB member countries in the Western Hemisphere by the end of 2003. The new initiative calls for three subregional components: the Central American parliaments will be incorporated in the network beginning later this year; the Caribbean legislatures will be the focus of efforts beginning early in 2002; and, starting late in 2002, the legislatures of the Andean countries will be linked to GLIN, in a significant expansion of the network.

Hans Wabnitz of the World Bank, another GLIN partner institution, described the bank's creation of a Global Development Gateway that serves as a portal on the Internet for information, including legal information, about World Bank member countries. Mr. Wabnitz recommended that GLIN members consider acting as the providers of legal information for the Bank's Gateway.

The meeting also focused on organizational issues as Rubens Medina reported on the establishment in July 2001 of a GLIN Foundation, an organization created to support the GLIN network and help manage and administer some of its functions. He introduced interim Board of Trustee members Tedson Meyers of Coudert Brothers, Milton Cerny of Caplin & Drysdale and Gwyneth Hambley of McKee Nelson LLP and recommended some projects that he hoped the foundation might support over the next year. GLIN members are expected to elect a new Board of Trustees by the end of the year.

After more than three years of discussions, GLIN members adopted a new charter that essentially formalizes the relationship among GLIN partners and establishes procedures for such things as creating committees and electing an Executive Council. Before members signed the new charter, Mr. Medina described the new organizational structure and the responsibilities of the Executive Council, and Margaret Williams, of the Library's Office of the General Counsel, surveyed licensing issues related to the GLIN database. Ms. Williams assured GLIN members that they retain ownership of their information and she outlined the many options they will have should they choose to license their information. Based on nominations received from GLIN members, a nominating committee was appointed to develop a slate of candidates for the Executive Council. The day ended as GLIN directors signed the new charter, signaling its formal adoption.

Eduardo Ghuisolfi of the GLIN team in Uruguay described their preparation and implementation of a technical training course for other GLIN members in the region, based on the GLIN training provided by the Law Library of Congress. That GLIN members are beginning to perform some of the functions that have so far been the responsibility of the Law Library reflects the group's growing sophistication.

The GLIN director from Romania, Dan Chirita, described the work of the Parliamentary Assemblies of the Black Sea Economic Cooperative to create a legal information system that they call SELI (System for the Exchange of Legal and Normative Documents). Of interest to GLIN members is that SELI has adopted GLIN standards for the exchange of legal information. The Parliamentary Assembies nations will contribute full texts of legal instruments to SELI that will be accessible through English-language summaries and a multilingual thesaurus.

Glenn Reitze, GLIN thesaurus administrator, noted the long-range goal of being able to search GLIN in any language, and described how we can begin to "map" foreign-language terms to terms in the central GLIN thesaurus as a step toward this goal.

In closing, Mr. Medina reiterated his request that members make maintenance of currency of the GLIN database the highest priority for 2001-2002. He stressed the need to include all relevant legal material and to seek out sources other than official gazettes where legal instruments such as regulations might be published. He also urged that GLIN members prepare basic information about their nations' legal systems to be included in GLIN as an aid to legal researchers.

At a closing event in Madison Hall, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington noted that the gathering represented the positive side of what is happening in the world today: the spread of the rule of law, the growth of transparency, "and above all, the use of new technology to bring people closer together."

The evening's guest speaker was Richard Douglas, general counsel for the minority, Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Mr. Douglas praised the work of the Law Library in support of the Foreign Relations Committee and told those assembled that they should know that their contributions to GLIN do not go "into some black hole," but that the information is really used to inform members of the U.S. Congress.

Ms. Gawdiak is a writer-editor in the Law Library.

Scholars

continued from page 217

A History of the North Pacific from Magellan to MacArthur and *Promised Land, Crusader State: The American Encounter with the World Since 1776.*

- **Jaroslav Pelikan**, Sterling Professor of History Emeritus at Yale University, is the immediate past president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and has written an inclusive history of Christianity. He has written more than 30 books, among them, his 1997 book, *What Has Athens to Do with Jerusalem?*
- **John Rogers Searle**, a professor of philosophy at the University of California at Berkeley, has been a regular panelist and moderator for the weekly television program "World Press." He has been both a Guggenheim Fellow and Rhodes Scholar, lectures widely and has written *Minds, Brains and Science; Construction of Social Reality* and *Rationality in Action.*
- **Amartya Sen**, Master at Trinity College at Cambridge University in England, was awarded a Nobel Prize in economics in 1998 for his research on welfare and international development. The World Bank and United Nations have acknowledged Professor Sen's "human development index" as going beyond the standard per capita income in assessing a country's social and political, as well as economic, conditions.
- **Wole Soyinka**, Woodruff Professor of the Arts at Emory University, is a Nigerian poet and playwright who staged his first plays at the Royal Court Theatre in London and received a Nobel Prize in 1986 in literature for his work on the mythology of his own Yoruba tribe. His plays include *The Lion and the Jewel* (a comedy) and *The Swamp Dwellers* (a serious philosophical work); and his books include *The Interpreters* and *Season of Anomy.*
- **James Turner**, founding director of the Erasmus Institute at the University of Notre Dame, coordinates scholarship on contemporary issues and the history of higher education in the United States and heads a program that supports studies in Catholic intellectual traditions and research from other Christian traditions as well as from Jewish and Islamic ones.
- **Mario Vargas Llosa**, formerly a presidential candidate in Peru, is a gifted historical novelist who was the first 20th century Latin American writer to be elected to the Spanish Royal Academy. He is the first occupant of Georgetown University's endowed chair of Ibero-American literature and his books include *La casa verde (The Green House), Conversacion en la catedral (Conversation in the Cathedral),* and *La guerra del fin del mundo (The War of the End of the World).*
- **William Julius Wilson**, Lewis P. and Linda G. Geyser University Professor at Harvard University, is the former director of the Center for Urban Inequality at the University of Chicago and the 1998 recipient of the National Medal of Science, the highest scientific honor in the United States. Among his publications are *The Declining Significance of Race, The Truly Disadvantaged* and *When Work Disappears: The World of the New Urban Poor.* ◆

Humanizing
continued from page 227

function of transmitting inert stored knowledge democratically to a broad and diverse population.

First is the need to place on the Web educational content that is easily accessible, of dependable quality and free of charge for everyone.

Second is the need to provide the hardware and software that can deliver this positive content to public institutions like libraries and schools where everyone can access them freely in local communities everywhere.

Third is the need for human mediators within those public institutions who can serve the special needs of a community and help integrate the new online knowledge with the older wisdom in books.

Only the second and the most impersonal of these needs has begun to be met. Both public and private funders in America have been relatively generous in equipping public schools and libraries with the hardware and software for new educational efforts. But the humanizing first and third stages that would provide free humanistic content at one end and humane guidance in its use at the other have yet to be seriously subsidized in America.

The Library of Congress has in recent years been trying to address precisely these two areas of national need with additional new programs that reach beyond our original National Digital Library Program.

For the first stage of generating positive free content, Congress, led by Senator Stevens of Alaska, has begun to extend our national program to a global one by providing funds for a project in which the Library of Congress is collaborating with the national libraries of Russia and with other repositories in both countries. We have already digitized and put online nearly 100,000 primary documents that illustrate our parallel experience of these two former adversaries as continent-wide frontier societies, adding bilingual text from our curators. We have started another such project with Spain and are in advanced discussions with two others. Our collaborative multinational projects are becoming more widely accessible through the electronic gateway of the Bibliotheca Universalis. Representatives from the G7, and six other European countries are coordinating their policies for digitizing primary documents. All 13 participants have already contributed content for this Web site, and all this should eventually feed into a global online library and network.

"... The role of the librarian has become more, rather than less, important: to help learners of all ages make connections between print and electronic materials, and to help navigate through the sea of illiterate chatter, undependable infotainment and gratuitous sex and violence that is proliferating and that many say is the only real profit-making on the Internet. The Internet tends to feed upon itself rather than independently validate the material it transmits. You may have seen the lines making the rounds of library e-mail: "A Zen librarian searched for 'nothing' on the Internet and received 28 million hits."

"Without books, the Internet risks becoming a game without a story—the game of mergers, speculations, increasingly violent video games, a surfing game on the surface of life, motion without memory—one of the clinical definitions of insanity."

The Library of Congress is trying to help develop librarianship for the new era through a variety of programs that, like the Internet itself, are inherently cooperative and networked activities. I am glad to be speaking with all of you. We will all have to be working much more interactively together.

Our Collaborative Digital Reference Service is now available worldwide 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The first question asked on it a year ago came from a Londoner seeking information on Byzantine cooking. It was routed through a Library of Congress file server and answered in a few hours by a librarian in Santa Monica, Calif.

We have two programs that have begun to put tables of contents on the Web—throwing open the door to those who browse the Internet for information as well as those who use our online public access catalog. One program is an enhancement of the Library's Electronic Cataloging in Publication Program. We now enter some tables of contents directly from the electronic galleys into the online bibliographic record without having to rekey the data. A second program scans and provides the tables from already printed publications—encouraging catalogers and reference librarians to decide which are most broadly important.

We have also set up a project to link Library of Congress catalog records with the full-text electronic versions of many social service monographic series of the working-paper type, such as those of the National Bureau of Economic Research.

A fourth new program will provide full online information about new books, including jacket blurbs, summary, sample text and author information. ...

Finally, the Library of Congress has initiated a project to identify those international Web resources that are of most value to researchers and scholars. When completed, the project will produce an international home page with pointers to reliable online resources for all of the nations of the world. By mid-September, portals for 20 countries will be available to users worldwide.

By far the most difficult new challenge looming for librarianship will be preserving and providing access to "born-digital" materials, that swelling mass of material that appears only in electronic form. We have defined our task at the Library of Congress in recent years as "getting the champagne out of the bottle." But here the problem of capturing bubbles is another matter. Digital material and the technology to use it are constantly changing and evanescent. The average life of a Web site is only about 75 days, and a growing body of important material has already been lost forever.

Election 2000 is our first large-scale collection of data-searchable Web sites to be archived and made available online. We chose the subject long before the election became so historic. It was conceived by the Library's specialists and developed in cooperation with the Internet Archive and Compaq Computer. It collected copies of more than 1,000 election-related Web sites, gathering some 2 million megabytes between Aug. 1, 2000, and Jan. 14, 2001, archiving many times a day—and often hourly—in order to record candidate responses to each other and to demonstrate at the same time the dynamic nature of Internet content.

Last year Congress directed a major special appropriation to the Library of Congress to develop and begin imple-

continued on page 241

'Odyssey to the North'

Bencastro Delivers Hispanic Heritage Keynote

By GEORGETTE DORN

The Librarian of Congress welcomed a capacity audience in the Mumford Room on Sept. 26 to mark the Library's monthlong celebration of Hispanic Heritage Month. He began on a somber note, calling for a moment of silence to honor people from some 70 countries—many Hispanic—who lost their lives in the tragedies of Sept.11.

On a more upbeat note, he said, "People of Hispanic origins have been in North America since the 1500s .... and here at the Library we have celebrated their contributions with a project available on Internet titled "The United States, Spain and the American Frontier: Historias Paralelas."

The Librarian introduced the Hispanic Heritage keynote speaker, Mario Bencastro, a writer, playwright and painter who arrived in the United States from El Salvador 23 three years ago.

"Salvadorans have been arriving for over a hundred years, but in far greater numbers since the Soccer War of 1969 and the more recent civil wars and natural disasters in their native land," he said. "There are sizable Salvadoran communities in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Houston. However, the Washington area also has a vibrant Salvadoran population. At the Library we are fortunate to have a number of Salvadoran interns recruited yearly by the Hispanic Division, some of whom later become staff members. Every year the Library is pleased to welcome interns sponsored by the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities."

By way of introduction, the Librarian noted that, in 1988, Mr. Bencastro wrote and directed a play titled Crossroads, which was performed in Arlington, Va. Mr. Bencastro's three novels (originally published in Spanish and in subsequent English translations)—*A Shot in the Cathedral*, *The Tree of Life* and *Odyssey to the North*—were all critically acclaimed. *Publisher's Weekly* praised Odyssey as "a political novel which gives voice to a generation of Central American immigrants."

Mr. Bencastro thanked Dr. Billington for his words and then demonstrated a writer's trajectory from painting to literature by asking Ana Kurland, co-chair of the Library's Hispanic Heritage Committee, to show slides of some of his paintings. Mr. Bencastro began his lecture by stating that he no longer paints. His artistic expression is now through the pen.

"All immigrant communities have written their novels about their diaspora to the United States," said Mr. Bencastro. "I felt the urgent need to write one about the Salvadoran and Central American immigrants to the United States because there wasn't any and their story needed to be told." As in his previous novel, *A Shot in the Cathedral*, Mr. Bencastro concluded that "different circumstances of this diaspora could be represented by different literary genres." He said that he used the techniques of the theater to express the plight of Latino characters working in a hotel kitchen. Newspaper reporting techniques helped to illustrate difficult and often tragic border crossings in Arizona.

He used the device of "testimonies" to document the Adams Morgan riots of 1991. According to Mr. Bencastro, "*Odyssey* is the only novel so far that documents this piece of history that took place in the heart of the Latino *barrio* of Washington, D.C." He noted that on the whole *Odyssey*'s main story is written in traditional narrative style and that "it describes the trek of immigrants from El Salvador, passing through Guatemala and Mexico and entering the United States."

Hispanic Division staffer Liz Canales and intern Cynthia Acosta, both of Salvadoran ancestry, read selections from *Odyssey* in English. The author then read a brief piece in Spanish because he wanted people to hear his words in his native language. In his closing remarks, Mr. Bencastro thanked the Library for its excellent collection on El Salvador and said he was a faithful user of the Hispanic Reading Room.

"The only thing that can keep us from making progress in the future are the doubts of today," concluded Mr. Bencastro. "As a Hispanic community, we need to convince ourselves that, without doubt, we are not only a very important part of this great world community that is the United States, but that we can enhance its future by contributing with our own great Hispanic heritage, which is entrenched in hard work, family, hope and freedom." ◆

Ms. Dorn is chief of the Hispanic Division.

Humanizing
continued from page 240

menting a national plan cooperatively with other governmental and private institutions in order to preserve for future access important born-digital materials.

Congress deserves great credit for supporting all the work that the Library of Congress is doing to preserve and make accessible the nation's creative heritage and now much of the world's knowledge. Consistently for 201 years, on a bipartisan basis, our national legislature has been the greatest patron of a single library in the history of the world. And, in the last decade generous private donors have also helped us in many new ways to get the champagne out of the bottle. Nothing, I repeat, nothing, would be possible, however, without our truly dedicated and diversely talented staff, so many of whom you have had a chance to know at these IFLA meetings over the years. The Library of Congress is doing more work with fewer people than 10 years ago. The staff is doing it all, and they are all, as a body and individually, every bit as great a national treasure as our 121 million-item collection.

"... Without books, the Internet risks becoming a game without a story—the game of mergers, speculations, increasingly violent video games, a surfing game on the surface of life, motion without memory—one of the clinical definitions of insanity. ...

Properly used, the Internet will help scientifically to solve common problems shared by widely dispersed groups in fields like medicine and the environment, and at the same time to share online the primary documents that tell the distinctive stories of different peoples. ..." ◆

The transcript of the full speech may be viewed at www.loc.gov/today/transcripts/010821.html

News from the Center for the Book

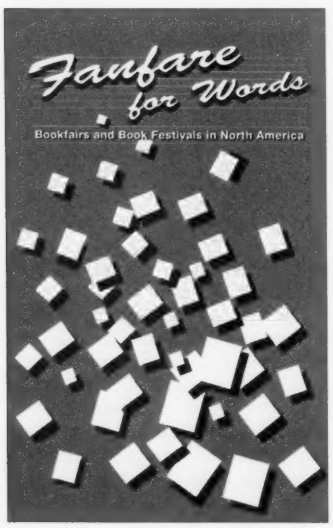
Authors and Reading Promoters At the National Book Festival

BY JOHN Y. COLE

The National Book Festival presented the Center for the Book with a unique opportunity to advance its program of heightening public awareness of the importance of books and reading. Simultaneously, the Library of Congress and the Office of the First Lady were able to make good use of the Center for the Book's extensive experience in working with authors, publishers and publicists as well as its network of 42 affiliated state centers and more than 90 national organizations that promote books, reading, literacy and libraries.

Authors at the Festival

In planning meetings this spring, the festival coordinating committee agreed that readings and booksignings by popular authors would be at the heart of the event, which would highlight "celebrating America's stories" and the joys of reading. The Library agreed to invite established, well-known authors who were excellent speakers and to give preference to writers who had won or been nominated for book awards at the national level. In addition, there would be a small number of special guests invited by Mrs. Bush and Dr. Billington.



John Y. Cole

A standing-room-only audience fills the Library's Mumford Room to enjoy presentations by author-illustrators Marc Brown and Steven Kellogg during the festival's "Pictures for Kids" program on Saturday afternoon.

Center for the Book Program Officer Maurvene Williams compiled lists of authors who had won or been nominated for several dozen different national book awards. This writer began calling publishers, publicists and others to seek nominees; he also spoke to many authors and to organizations that had hosted particular authors. Suggestions also came from the White House and from Library of Congress specialists. The first invitations were mailed on June 21.

Additional invitations were mailed all summer, mostly because so many publishers, authors and publicists were on vacation or traveling in July and August and hard to reach. Ms. Williams kept track of the invited authors and their status and prepared their biographies for the festival program. The 60th and last author acceptance came in late August from William Least Heat Moon, who had been backpacking and could be reached only through cell phone calls.

Mr. Least Heat Moon arrived in Washington a few hours before the Friday night gala, but he had missed the information that the function was "black tie preferred." Three hours later, however, he was enjoying the evening in a rented tuxedo. Daniel Schorr arrived at the gala in a wheelchair, having suffered a fall on the previous Wednesday. After the gala he went to the hospital for an overnight stay, but not before arranging for his wife, Lisbeth, to substitute for him in the "History & Current Events" author pavilion the next day.

In planning the author presentations, the Center for the Book was assisted by many people. Two in particular not only helped persuade prominent authors to participate but also organized two of the standing-room-only author panel presentations in the Coolidge Auditorium. They were author Mary Brigid Barrett, the founder of the National Children's Book and Literacy Alliance, who introduced the panel "Children's Books, Literacy and Libraries: A Conversation," and former Library of Congress employee Barbara Peters, now the proprietor of the Poisoned Pen Bookstore in Scottsdale, Ariz., who organized and chaired the panel "Mystery & Suspense: Where the Bodies Are Buried."

***Fanfare for Words*, a 108-page directory to book fairs and book festivals by Bernadine Clark and published by the Center for the Book in 1991, was a precursor to the worldwide directory of book fairs and other literary events now available on the Center for the Book's Web Site at www.loc.gov/cfbook.**

John Y. Cole

Fern Underdue

Patricia White and Lucinda Kress distribute posters at the center's table in the "Great Ideas" pavilion; Center for the Book director John Y. Cole introduced C-SPAN2's eight-hour National Book Festival special; here he is being interviewed by C-SPAN2 host Connie Brod.

The "Great Ideas for Promoting Reading" Pavilion

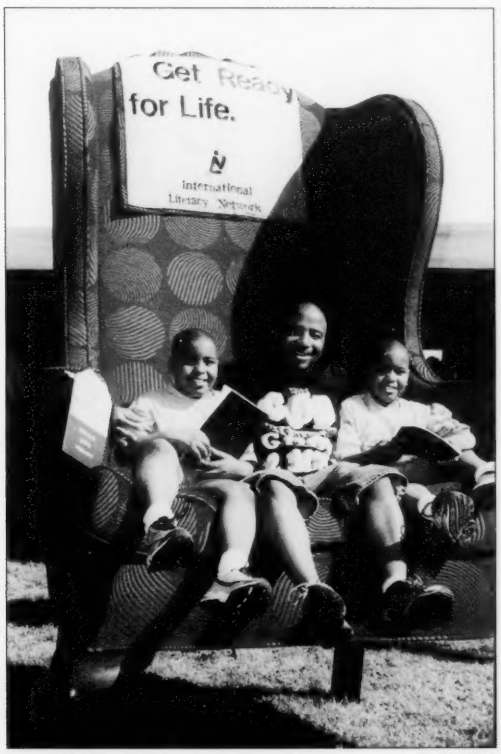
The "Great Ideas for Promoting Reading, Literacy & Libraries" pavilion was a natural extension of the Center for the Book's Reading Promotion Partners program, which consists of more than 90 national organizations that promote books, reading, literacy and libraries. Under the guidance of Program Specialist Anne Boni, on Sept. 8, 60 of the partner organizations distributed information and materials about their programs in this pavilion.

International Literacy Day, celebrated each year on Sept. 8, was a potentially complicating factor for National Book Festival planners and particularly for the Center for the Book, which last year hosted the all-day International Literacy Day celebration at the Library of Congress. The conflict in dates was avoided, however, when it was agreed to hold the 2001 International Literacy Day commemoration on Friday, Sept. 7, at the Smithsonian Institution. The Library was represented by the Center for the Book's Patricia White and Fern Underdue from the Librarian's Office, who distributed Center for the Book promotion materials and invited everyone to the National Book Festival the next day. Indeed, most of the members of the International Literacy Network, including the International Reading Association, UNESCO and the World Bank, distributed materials on Sept. 8 in the "Great Ideas" pavilion, adding a welcome international flavor to the festival and underscoring the common link these organizations share in promoting reading, literacy and libraries worldwide.

There was not enough festival planning time in 2001 to develop a "Pavilion of the States," which would have featured reading promotion efforts across the country and included the work of the Center for the Book's 42 state affiliates. Space was found, however, in the "Great Ideas" pavilion for the District of Columbia Center for the Book, for libraries in Virginia and Maryland and for the Texas Book Festival.

Well before Mrs. Bush and Dr. Billington opened the National Book Festival at 9:30 a.m. on Saturday, the pavilion was bustling with visitors of all ages seeking information and material. Ms. Boni and Ms. White staffed the Center for the Book's table for much of the day, ably assisted by Abe Boni, Joe White, Ms. Underdue, Mary Lou Reker, Arlene Griff, Kurt Maier, Lucinda Kress, and Joel and Elinor Hunter Green. Many organizations distributed posters, bookmarks, pencils and publications, and the Public Broadcasting Service distributed balloons. The popularity of the costumed characters among both children and adults created a buzz of activity. Within the first hour, the American Poetry and Literacy Project gave away all of the 500 publications it brought. Other organizations with offices close to the festival, including the National Endowment for the Arts, returned to their offices and replenished their stock. ◆

Mr. Cole is director of the Center for the Book.



Fern Underdue

The "reading chair" outside the "Great Ideas for Promoting Reading" pavilion, sponsored by the International Literacy Network, was a popular seat all day on Sept. 8. The Center for the Book is a member of the network, which each September hosts the celebration of International Literacy Day.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE
101 INDEPENDENCE AVE. S.E.
WASHINGTON, DC 20540-1610

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

PRESORTED STANDARD
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, DC
PERMIT No. G-103

DATED MATERIAL

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INFORMATION BULLETIN

ISSN 0041-7904

If you wish to be removed from the mailing list for this publication check here ☐ and return this page to the above address. If change is required enter on address label and return. To request missing issue(s) of the Bulletin, please address your inquires to the above address.

**********3-DIGIT 481 S11 P2
005DUS
Univ Microfilms Intn'l
ATTN Serials Acquisitions Dept
300 N Zeeb Rd
Ann Arbor MI 48103-1553